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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

S. N. D. NORTH, DIRECTOR

FOREST PRODUCTS, No. 2

THE LUMBER CUT OF THE UNITED STATES

1907

COMPILED IN COOPERATION
WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE : FOREST SERVICE,
GIFFORD PINCHOT, FORESTER

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Previous to 1905, statistics upon the production of lumber and timber products were collected by the Bureau of the Census in connection with the decennial and quinquennial censuses of manufactures. In 1905, to satisfy the urgent demand for more frequent reports upon these important products, the Forest Service collected statistics of the production in that year. In 1906, in order to avoid duplication of work and to insure uniformity of results, the Bureau of the Census, in cooperation with the Forest Service, began the collection of annual statistics of forest products.

The collection and compilation of the statistics of production in 1906 and 1907 have been conducted under the direct supervision of a committee of four, consisting of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, and J. E. Whelchel, expert chief of division, representing the Bureau of the Census; and R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester, and A. H. Pierson, forest assistant, representing the Forest Service.

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THE LUMBER CUT OF THE UNITED STATES: 1907.

INTRODUCTION.

The statistics given in this pamphlet are based upon reports from 28,850 mills and cover every lumber producing region of the United States. For the most part these reports were made by the manufacturers direct to the Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service. The statistics for New York, however, were furnished entirely by the forest, fish, and game commission of that state. The secretaries of several associations of lumber manufacturers were also of much assistance in securing reports from producers who neglected to return the schedules sent them by the Government. Acknowledgment of such assistance is especially due to the following associations: The North Carolina Pine Association, the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the Redwood Association. A considerable number of delinquent reports were also secured through state foresters, members of the Forest Service who were sent out on short trips in the Eastern states, and through forest supervisors in the Western states. The only states from which no reports were secured, in addition to those obtained through correspondence, were Georgia and Florida. It is probable, therefore, that the cut shown for these states is slightly less than the actual amount produced in 1907. The forest, fish, and game commission of New York secured reports of the cut of 2,185 mills in that state, as shown in Table 2, but did not tabulate separately any report which showed a product of less than 100,000 feet. Consequently there are 803 mills in New York, mostly of the portable and small stationary kind, which do only a little custom sawing for farmers, for which no specific information as to the kind of lumber manufactured is available. For this reason, in some of the tables which give the cut of the leading kinds of lumber in 1907, the number of mills for New York is not shown.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION.

Table 1 gives a summary of the production of lumber, lath, and shingles in the United States in 1900, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907, the only years for which consecutive data are available. The figures for 1900, 1906, and 1907 are comparable since they cover both merchant and custom mills. The figures for 1904 were compiled at the quinquennial census of manufactures of 1905, which was limited to merchant mills, while the figures for 1905 were secured by the Forest Service as the first result of an attempt to collect annual statistics of forest products by correspondence. Consequently many of the smaller mills were not included in the figures for these two years. These omissions, therefore, rather than any actual decrease in the lumber production, account for the fact that the cuts shown for 1904 and 1905 are smaller than those for the other three years given.

TABLE 1.—*Number of mills reporting and quantity and value of lumber, lath, and shingles produced in the United States: 1900 and 1904 to 1907.*

YEAR.	Number of mills reporting.	LUMBER.		LATH.		SHINGLES.	
		Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (thousands).	Value.	Quantity (thousands).	Value.
1907	28,850	40,256,154	$666,641,367	3,663,602	$10,342,705	11,824,475	$30,111,337
1906	22,398	37,550,736	621,151,388	3,812,807	11,490,570	11,858,260	24,154,555
1905	11,666	30,502,961	445,343,231	3,111,157	7,777,892	15,340,909	28,380,682
1904	19,127	34,135,139	435,708,084	2,647,847	5,435,968	14,547,477	24,009,610
1900	31,833	35,084,166	390,489,873	2,523,998	4,698,969	12,102,017	18,869,705

The most striking feature of the statistics for 1907 is that they show the largest lumber production ever recorded in the United States—40,256,154,000 feet—having a value of $666,641,367 at the place of production. In addition there were produced 3,663,602,000 lath, having a value of $10,342,705, and 11,824,475,000 shingles, having a value of $30,111,337, which bring the total reported value of the lumber, lath, and shingle production in 1907 up to $707,095,409. If it were possible to secure absolutely complete statistics of the production of lumber, lath, and shingles, it is probable that the total value of the output in 1907 would have approached $750,000,000, a much larger figure than that indicated for any previous year.

The year 1907 was an abnormal one in the lumber industry. During the early part of the year many mills in the yellow pine belt cut heavily because at that time conditions seemed to justify such operations. Later, when the financial disturbance came, they closed down, either partially or wholly; but in many cases this reduction was not sufficient to counterbalance the increased output earlier in the season, so that the total reported cut for the year was greater than that for 1906. On the Pacific coast, particularly in Washington and Oregon, a car shortage early in the year prevented the manufacturers from taking full advantage of the favorable conditions. Then came the panic, and finally the attempt by the transcontinental roads to increase freight rates, so that for the last two months of the year, and until recently, the lumber manufacturing industry of that region was almost paralyzed. A steady decline in the lumber production from year to year is taking place in the Lake states, because of the exhaustion of the white pine supply. These conditions, together with the greater thoroughness which characterized the 1907 canvass, all contributed to affect the totals reported for the various states and the various species, as shown in the succeeding tables of this pamphlet. It is not probable that the actual amount of lumber manufactured in the United States in 1907 was much, if any, greater than that manufactured in 1906.

Previous to 1880, the decennial census collected information only as to the value of the forest products manufactured in census years. The best estimates and figures that can be obtained as to quantity indicate a lumber production of approximately 5 billion feet in 1850, 8 billion feet in 1860, 13 billion feet in 1870, 18 billion feet in 1880, and 23½ billion feet in 1890. The estimated total cut since 1850 exceeds 1,000 billion feet. Notwithstanding the great increase in the use of substitutes for wood, such as cement, concrete, and steel, the annual *per capita* consumption of lumber in the United States has risen from about 215 board feet in 1850 to over 470 board feet in 1907, the highest point yet attained. Diminishing timber resources, however, make it impossible for this rate of increase to continue much longer.

Table 2 gives a comparative summary of the lumber production in 1906 and 1907, by states, number of mills reporting, the per cent of increase or decrease in 1907 over 1906, and the per cent distribution of the total cut. The number of mills reporting in 1907 was 28.8 per cent greater than the number reporting in 1906, while the total cut reported shows an increase of only 7.2 per cent. This indicates clearly the increasing effectiveness of the statistical work as the smaller mills are being reached. The average cut of the mills reporting for 1905 was 2,615,000 feet; that of the mills reporting for 1906, 1,677,000 feet; and that of the mills reporting for 1907, 1,395,000 feet.

TABLE 2.—*Lumber production—number of mills, quantity, per cent of increase, and per cent distribution of total cut, by states arranged according to rank in 1907: 1907 and 1906.*

STATE.	Rank 1907	NUMBER OF MILLS REPORTING.		QUANTITY (M FEET B. M.).		Per cent of increase.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CUT.	
		1907	1906	1907	1906		1907	1906
United States	......	28,850	22,398	40,256,154	37,550,736	7.2	100.0	100.0
Washington	1	1,086	923	3,777,606	4,305,053	[1]12.3	9.4	11.5
Louisiana	2	581	424	2,972,119	2,796,395	6.3	7.4	7.4
Texas	3	678	322	2,229,590	1,741,473	28.0	5.5	4.6
Mississippi	4	828	642	2,094,485	1,840,250	13.8	5.2	4.9
Wisconsin	5	778	625	2,003,279	2,331,305	[1]14.1	5.0	6.2
Arkansas	6	1,146	835	1,988,504	1,839,368	8.1	4.9	4.9
Michigan	7	906	774	1,827,685	2,094,279	[1]12.7	4.5	5.6
Pennsylvania	8	2,181	1,482	1,734,729	1,620,881	7.0	4.3	4.3
Minnesota	9	429	318	1,660,716	1,794,144	[1]7.4	4.1	4.8
Oregon	10	644	557	1,635,568	1,604,894	1.9	4.1	4.3
North Carolina	11	1,668	1,210	1,622,887	1,222,974	32.7	4.0	3.3
Virginia	12	1,652	1,202	1,412,477	1,063,241	32.8	3.5	2.8
West Virginia	13	1,044	652	1,395,979	976,173	43.0	3.5	2.6
California	14	321	269	1,345,948	1,348,559	[1]0.2	3.3	3.6
Alabama	15	892	637	1,224,967	1,009,783	21.3	3.0	2.7
Maine	16	927	734	1,103,808	1,088,747	1.4	2.8	2.9
Kentucky	17	1,451	991	912,908	661,299	38.0	2.3	1.8
Tennessee	18	1,104	684	894,968	634,587	41.0	2.2	1.7
Georgia	19	788	622	853,697	831,675	2.6	2.1	2.2
New York	20	2,185	2,488	848,894	810,949	4.7	2.1	2.1
Florida	21	302	278	839,058	888,137	[1]5.5	2.1	2.4
New Hampshire	22	544	552	754,028	539,259	39.8	1.9	1.4
South Carolina	23	365	296	649,058	566,928	14.5	1.6	1.5
Missouri	24	916	587	548,774	507,084	8.2	1.4	1.3
Ohio	25	987	688	529,087	438,775	20.6	1.3	1.2
Idaho	26	247	198	513,788	418,944	22.6	1.3	1.1
Indiana	27	999	820	504,790	447,808	12.7	1.3	1.2
Vermont	28	612	514	373,660	329,422	13.4	0.9	0.9
Massachusetts	29	518	485	364,281	354,483	2.7	0.9	0.9
Montana	30	180	84	343,814	328,727	4.6	0.9	0.9
Maryland	31	307	222	213,786	219,098	[1]2.4	0.5	0.6
Iowa	32	100	78	144,271	163,747	[1]11.9	0.4	0.4
Illinois	33	499	365	141,817	141,374	0.1	0.4	0.4
Oklahoma	34	129	51	140,015	49,737	181.5	0.3	0.1
Connecticut	35	286	207	140,011	124,880	12.1	0.3	0.3
Colorado	36	280	138	134,289	110,212	21.8	0.3	0.3
New Mexico	37	52	33	113,204	103,079	9.8	0.3	0.3
Arizona	38	12	8	72,134	56,960	26.6	0.2	0.2
Delaware	39	106	85	50,892	44,487	14.4	0.1	0.1
New Jersey	40	166	139	39,942	36,253	10.2	0.1	0.1
South Dakota	41	64	40	34,841	22,634	53.9	0.1	0.1
Rhode Island	42	41	31	32,855	21,528	52.6	0.1	0.1
Wyoming	43	78	49	17,479	13,213	32.3	(2)	(2)
Utah	44	80	57	14,690	7,768	89.1	(2)	(2)
All other states[3]	......	6	2	5,891	170	....	(2)	(2)

[1] Decrease. [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [3] Includes Kansas and Nevada.

As in the two previous years, Washington ranked first in lumber production in 1907 with 3,777,606,000 feet, though this is a decrease of 12.3 per cent from the production in 1906, due to the causes previously mentioned. Louisiana ranked second as before, with a small increase, while Texas advanced from eighth place in 1906 to third place in 1907, this advance being due, to a considerable extent, to the fact that reports from more than twice as many mills in that state were secured for 1907 as for 1906. Mississippi ranked fourth as compared with fifth for the previous year, while Wisconsin dropped from third to fifth place. The total cut in these 5 states was over 13 billion feet, or almost one-third of that of the entire United States. These states are also the only ones reporting a product in excess of 2 billion feet each. Arkansas stood sixth, as in the preceding year, while Michigan dropped from fourth place in 1906 to seventh place in 1907. This is the first time in almost forty years that an annual cut of less than 2 billion feet has been reported from Michigan.

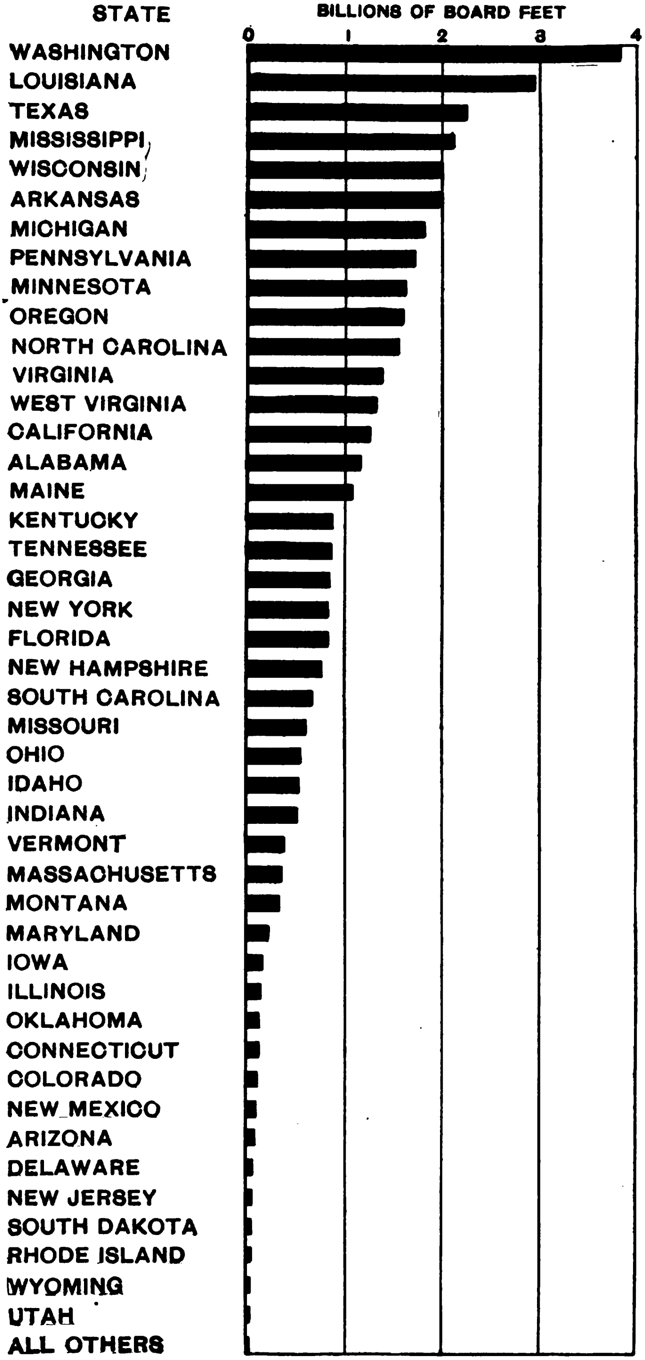
Notwithstanding an increase of nearly 25 per cent in the number of reports received from the Lake states (Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan) in 1907, the decrease in the reported cut was 11.7 per cent. This emphasizes strongly the constantly decreasing lumber production of the region, due to the exhaustion of the white pine supply. There was a falling off even in Minnesota, which now contains the largest amount of standing white pine timber.

The exceptionally large increase in the number of reports received from Pennsylvania accounts for the slight increase in the production shown for that state. Oregon cut practically the same amount of lumber in 1907 as in 1906. It was less seriously crippled than Washington by the freight rate complication, because a larger proportion of its cut is for coastwise or foreign shipments. Had it not been for this deterrent factor, however, it is probable that a considerable increase in the cut would have been shown.

Notable increases in production are shown for North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, due largely to the increased number of reports. The total cut of New York and New England combined, 3,617,482,000 feet in 1907, exceeded that of 1906 by 10.7 per cent. Such a showing is noteworthy in view of the waning timber supply of this region and the adverse business conditions prevailing during the latter part of the year. Practically the entire output of the mills of this section, unlike that of the mills in the other great timber producing regions, is marketed within its borders. The output, however, is insufficient in quantity to satisfy the normal demand, and a considerable proportion of the lumber consumed in this region is shipped in from the South and the Lake states. The falling off in the demand for lumber in New York and New England in the latter part of 1907, therefore, while reflected sharply in the decreased shipments into those states, had apparently little or no effect upon their total production.

The rank of the various states in lumber production is shown graphically in the following diagram:

DIAGRAM 1.—*Lumber cut, by states: 1907.*



A comparative summary of the lumber production, by species, rank, per cent of increase, and per cent distribution of the total cut for 1906 and 1907 is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Lumber production—quantity, per cent of increase, and per cent distribution of total cut, by species arranged according to rank in 1907: 1907 and 1906.*

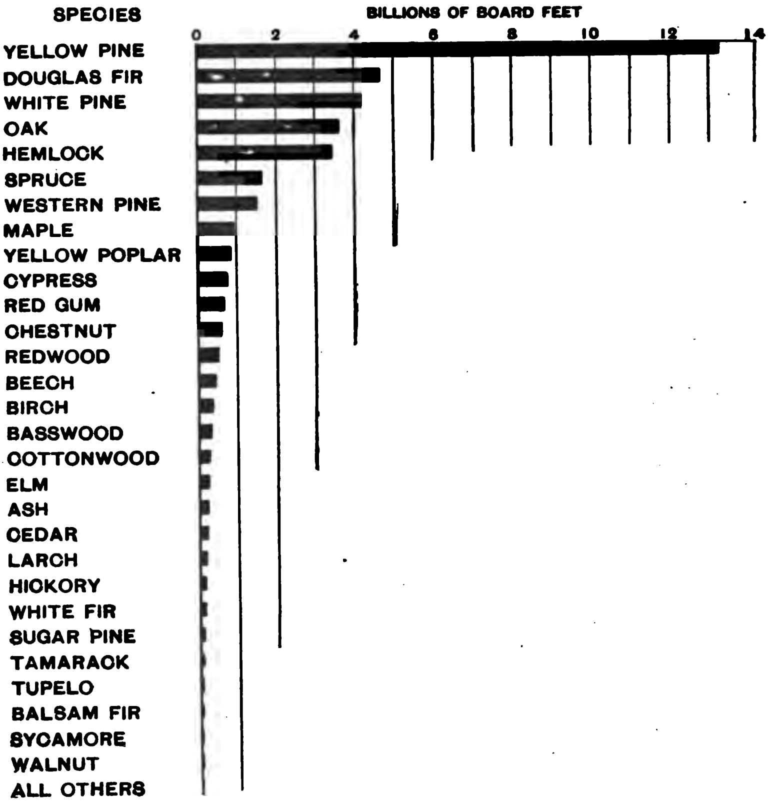
KIND.	Rank 1907	QUANTITY (M FEET B. M.).		Per cent of increase.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CUT.	
		1907	1906		1907	1906
Total	......	**40,256,154**	37,550,736	7.2	**100.0**	100.0
Yellow pine	1	**13,215,185**	11,661,077	13.3	**32.8**	31.1
Douglas fir	2	**4,748,872**	4,969,843	[1]4.4	**11.8**	13.2
White pine	3	**4,192,708**	4,583,727	[1]8.5	**10.4**	12.2
Oak	4	**3,718,760**	2,820,393	31.9	**9.2**	7.5
Hemlock	5	**3,373,016**	3,537,329	[1]4.7	**8.4**	9.4
Spruce	6	**1,726,797**	1,644,987	5.0	**4.3**	4.4
Western pine	7	**1,527,195**	1,386,777	10.1	**3.8**	3.7
Maple	8	**939,078**	882,878	6.4	**2.3**	2.4
Yellow poplar	9	**862,849**	677,670	27.3	**2.2**	1.8
Cypress	10	**757,639**	839,276	[1]9.7	**1.9**	2.2
Red gum	11	**689,200**	453,678	51.9	**1.7**	1.2
Chestnut	12	**653,239**	407,379	60.4	**1.6**	1.1
Redwood	13	**569,450**	659,678	[1]13.7	**1.4**	1.8
Beech	14	**430,005**	275,661	56.0	**1.1**	0.7
Birch	15	**387,614**	370,432	4.6	**1.0**	1.0
Basswood	16	**381,068**	376,838	1.1	**0.9**	1.0
Cottonwood	17	**293,161**	269,458	8.8	**0.7**	0.7
Elm	18	**260,579**	224,795	15.9	**0.6**	0.6
Ash	19	**252,040**	214,460	17.5	**0.6**	0.6
Cedar	20	**251,002**	357,845	[1]29.9	**0.6**	1.0
Larch	21	**211,076**	166,078	27.1	**0.5**	0.4
Hickory	22	**203,211**	148,212	37.1	**0.5**	0.4
White fir	23	**146,508**	104,329	40.4	**0.4**	0.3
Sugar pine	24	**115,005**	133,640	[1]14.0	**0.3**	0.4
Tamarack	25	**113,433**	123,395	[1]8.1	**0.3**	0.3
Tupelo	26	**68,842**	47,882	43.8	**0.2**	0.1
Balsam fir	27	**53,339**	(2)	....	**0.1**	....
Sycamore	28	**46,044**	(2)	....	**0.1**	....
Walnut	29	**41,490**	48,174	[1]13.9	**0.1**	0.1
All other	......	**27,784**	164,845	[1]83.2	**0.1**	0.4

[1] Decrease.

[2] Not shown separately in 1906.

In 1907, as in previous years, yellow pine ranked first in point of production, the reported cut of that wood being 13.3 per cent greater than in 1906 and constituting 32.8 per cent of the total. Douglas fir ranked second, as in the two preceding years, although it showed a small decrease over the cut of 1906, due to adverse conditions in the producing territory. White pine, although showing a decrease of 8.5 per cent over the cut of the preceding year, ranked third, while oak displaced hemlock from fourth place. There was a marked increase in the reported production of oak, due to the much greater number of reports received from small hardwood mills, while there was a slight falling off in hemlock. Spruce and western pine showed considerable increases. These seven woods, of which over a billion feet each were cut in 1907, yielded 32½ billion feet of lumber, or four-fifths of the entire cut. Among the woods manufactured in smaller quantities, particularly heavy increases are shown for yellow poplar, red gum, chestnut, and beech, which are undoubtedly due, as in the case of oak, to the larger number of reports from the smaller mills. The softwoods as a group furnished 31,001,225,000 feet of lumber, or 77 per cent of the total, and the hardwoods 9,254,929,000 feet, or 23 per cent of the total. The cut by species in 1907 is shown graphically in the following diagram:

DIAGRAM 2.—*Lumber cut, by species: 1907.*



LUMBER PRODUCTION, BY SPECIES.

Tables 4 to 32 give for each of the leading kinds of lumber the quantity and value of the cut in the various states in 1907, together with the number of mills reporting the wood in question. Since many mills, particularly those operating on hardwoods, cut more than one kind of lumber—sometimes as many as ten or more kinds—the total number of mills shown in the different tables can in no case be taken as the actual number operating in any state.

YELLOW PINE.

Under the heading "yellow pine" in Table 4 are grouped all the reports of pine production in the East and South, except those of white, Norway, and Jack pine. The heading includes, therefore, several species, such as pitch pine, loblolly pine, Cuban pine, shortleaf pine, and longleaf pine. Most of the yellow pine cut in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina is loblolly pine, or, as the bulk of it is known commercially, "North Carolina pine" or "Virginia pine." The principal species cut in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas is longleaf pine, which may amount to as much as 50 per cent of the total, while practically all of the yellow pine cut in Arkansas and Missouri is shortleaf pine.

TABLE 4.—*Cut of yellow pine, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	8,384	13,215,185	100.0	$185,319,595	$14.02
Louisiana	408	2,345,912	17.7	34,402,894	14.67
Texas	614	2,197,233	16.6	30,349,892	13.81
Mississippi	659	1,692,195	12.8	25,216,356	14.90
Arkansas	634	1,249,133	9.5	18,086,392	14.48
North Carolina	1,427	1,146,388	8.7	14,245,676	12.43
Alabama	821	1,116,784	8.5	15,631,158	14.00
Virginia	956	869,935	6.6	11,239,447	12.92
Florida	285	761,890	5.8	11,415,810	14.98
Georgia	737	755,152	5.7	10,362,153	13.72
South Carolina	352	606,976	4.6	8,098,250	13.34
Missouri	227	119,164	0.9	1,396,880	11.72
Oklahoma	79	93,867	0.7	1,206,969	12.86
Maryland	140	81,541	0.6	1,053,719	12.92
Tennessee	146	62,441	0.5	811,609	13.00
All other states [1]	899	116,574	0.9	1,802,390	15.46

[1] Includes Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Reports upon yellow pine production were received from 8,384 mills in 26 states. A larger number of mills were engaged in the production of yellow pine lumber than in that of any other wood, with the exception of oak. The average yellow pine production per mill in 1907 was 1,576,000 feet. The total cut reported was 13,215,185,000 feet, having a value at the mill of $185,319,595, or $14.02 per thousand feet. This is exactly one dollar less per thousand feet in average value than was reported for 1906, the falling off being due to the unfavorable market conditions in the latter part of the year. With the exception of 1906, however, this figure is in excess of that for the average value of any previous year for which complete statistics are available. The average value per thousand feet in 1900 was $8.51, and in 1904, $10.10.

Louisiana led in yellow pine production in 1907, though Texas was a close second with a difference of less than 150 million feet. The center of yellow pine production has moved westward rapidly during the last few years. In 1900 Georgia was the leading state with 11.8 per cent of the total cut, while in 1907 it was ninth, with only 5.7 per cent, the absolute decrease in the production during these seven years being nearly 500 million feet. Texas ranked second in 1900, as in 1907, though with but little more than half its present output, while North Carolina ranked third, and Arkansas, as at present, fourth. Louisiana attained first rank in 1904, and its relative proportion of the total output has varied but little since that date. The cut of yellow pine in Mississippi has increased 76.1 per cent since 1900, while that in Arkansas has increased only 12.9 per cent. The increasing importance of Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi as producers of yellow pine lumber is shown by the fact that their combined output equaled 27.7 per cent of the total cut in 1900, 36.5 per cent in 1904, 46 per cent in 1906, and 47.1 per cent in 1907.

The comparatively large production of the yellow pine mills in Louisiana is noteworthy. Its heavy cut was produced by a smaller number of mills than was reported by any other state of high rank in yellow pine production, the average cut per mill being in excess of 5,750,000 feet. Contrasted with this the 1,427 mills in North Carolina cut only a little more than 800,000 feet per mill.

The average value per thousand feet of yellow pine lumber in the various leading states in 1907 is remarkably uniform considering the several kinds of timber cut and the effect of shipping and market facilities, the difference between the lowest average value, $11.72 per thousand feet in Missouri, and the highest, $14.98 per thousand feet in Florida being but $3.26. A considerable proportion of the yellow pine lumber manufactured in Florida is longleaf pine which is exported, while that cut in Missouri is shortleaf pine, which finds a home market.

DOUGLAS FIR.

As shown in Table 5, nearly two-thirds of the Douglas fir lumber manufactured in 1907 was cut in the state of Washington. Oregon reported 29.1 per cent of the total, while the remainder came from California, with small quantities from the Rocky Mountain states. The total quantity reported for 1907 was 4,748,872,000 feet, valued at $67,047,184, an average of $14.12 per thousand feet. This average was a little less than that reported for 1906, which was $14.20, but much greater than the values reported for 1900 and 1904, which were $8.67 and $9.51, respectively. Many large mills are operating exclusively upon Douglas fir. The average output per mill in 1907 was 3,220,000 feet, a much larger output per mill than in the case of any other wood except redwood.

TABLE 5.—*Cut of Douglas fir, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	1,475	4,748,872	100.0	$67,047,184	$14.12
Washington	586	3,107,114	65.4	44,754,165	14.40
Oregon	490	1,379,322	29.1	18,662,805	13.53
California	114	123,121	2.6	1,751,110	14.22
Idaho	128	73,192	1.5	976,857	13.35
Montana	68	34,703	0.7	471,109	13.58
All other states [1]	89	31,420	0.7	431,138	13.72

[1] Includes Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Douglas fir is rapidly increasing in importance as a source of lumber, and with favorable market conditions, the output in future years will greatly exceed that of the present. The total cut in 1900 was only 1,736,507,000 feet, and in 1904, 2,928,409,000 feet. The increase in output since 1900 has been 173 per cent, while the increase in value has been nearly 350 per cent.

WHITE PINE.

The cut of white pine lumber in 1907 is shown in Table 6. Under the head of white pine is given all of the pine cut in the Lake states, although this includes perhaps 30 per cent of Norway or red pine, and a small quantity of Jack pine. Since most of the pine cut in this region is graded and sold together under the name of "northern pine," it is impossible accurately to separate it into the respective kinds. Although the bulk of the white pine is cut within a limited territory, it is a widely distributed species, reports of white pine lumber production having been received from 28 states. The total output of the 6,369 mills reporting for 1907 was 4,192,708,000 feet, valued at $81,383,224, or $19.41 per thousand feet, the highest average value per thousand feet yet reported for this kind of lumber. Minnesota was far in the lead in white pine lumber production, with 36.3 per cent of the total. Wisconsin ranked second, with less than half the amount produced in Minnesota; while Michigan, which ranked third in 1906, dropped to fifth place in 1907, being superseded by New Hampshire and Maine. The 3 Lake states reported three-fifths of the total white pine cut in 1907, to which should properly be added the small quantity manufactured in Iowa, since this lumber was made from logs which were rafted down the Mississippi from the north.

TABLE 6.—*Cut of white pine, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	6,369	4,192,708	100.0	$81,383,224	$19.41
Minnesota	294	1,521,125	36.3	29,105,149	19.13
Wisconsin	553	656,383	15.7	13,655,906	20.80
New Hampshire	442	397,407	9.5	6,938,930	17.46
Maine	627	328,775	7.8	6,006,467	18.27
Michigan	550	319,997	7.6	6,800,019	21.25
Massachusetts	452	230,011	5.5	3,680,650	16.00
Pennsylvania	979	134,746	3.2	3,237,354	24.03
Iowa	17	116,841	2.8	2,886,341	24.70
New York	854	114,989	2.7	2,527,756	22.00
Idaho	74	79,518	1.9	1,386,155	17.43
North Carolina	254	50,399	1.2	851,275	16.89
Tennessee	249	45,335	1.1	857,727	18.92
Virginia	240	38,621	0.9	636,276	16.47
Vermont	181	35,167	0.8	677,889	19.28
West Virginia	172	29,651	0.7	523,721	17.66
Connecticut	119	29,548	0.7	531,445	17.99
Washington	14	22,558	0.5	364,084	16.14
All other states[1]	298	41,637	1.0	716,080	17.20

[1] Includes Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Rhode Island.

The high point of white pine production in the Lake states was reached in 1890, when the output was 8,597,623,000 feet, nearly 37 per cent of the total lumber cut of the United States in that year. The cut in 1892 was almost as large, but, with the exception of 1895 and 1897, the decrease has been constant in each succeeding year. During the years 1904 to 1907 the falling off has been most marked in Wisconsin, the cut in 1907 being but 42 per cent of the cut in 1904. Accompanying this decrease in quantity there has been a great increase in the value of the lumber, the average value per thousand feet at the mill being $12.69 in 1900, $14.93 in 1904, and $18.32 in 1906.

The extent to which white pine lumber is now being produced in the southern Appalachian region is of special interest, the cut in North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia in 1907 exceeding 164 million feet. The true western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) is also being cut in greater quantity, as is shown by the reports from Idaho and Washington. This pine attains commercial size in western Montana, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington, and it should not be confused with the western pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) of the remainder of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions, which is often marketed under the name of "white pine."

OAK.

The oaks are among the most widely distributed forest trees of the United States, and the reports of oak lumber production given in Table 7 were received from 37 states. Exclusive of New

York, for which exact figures were not available, 14,445 sawmills cut more or less oak lumber in 1907, the average output being about 254,000 feet per mill. The total cut reported was 3,718,760,000 feet, valued at $78,961,127, or an average value of $21.23 per thousand feet at the mill. Many species of oak are cut for lumber, but it is not feasible to give the statistics separately for each kind. The principal species manufactured are white oak, red oak, chestnut oak, cow oak, chinquapin oak, bur oak, and Spanish oak. Perhaps two-thirds of the total production consists of species which are classified in the white oak group.

TABLE 7.—*Cut of oak, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1] 14,445	3,718,760	100.0	$78,961,127	$21.23
West Virginia	948	466,602	12.5	9,071,536	19.44
Kentucky	1,378	456,723	12.3	9,035,682	19.78
Tennessee	1,019	356,339	9.6	7,796,488	21.88
Pennsylvania	1,637	315,661	8.5	6,616,788	20.96
Arkansas	738	304,911	8.2	6,690,581	21.94
Ohio	940	271,088	7.3	6,260,591	23.09
Virginia	1,074	251,911	6.8	4,448,535	17.66
Missouri	769	231,627	6.2	4,363,355	18.84
Indiana	924	226,133	6.1	6,479,135	28.65
North Carolina	972	193,139	5.2	3,164,206	16.38
Mississippi	262	109,053	2.9	2,818,701	25.85
Illinois	492	71,116	1.9	1,513,301	21.28
New York	(2)	55,723	1.5	1,671,690	30.00
Maryland	227	55,560	1.5	1,118,455	20.13
Alabama	295	52,848	1.4	1,155,787	21.87
Louisiana	75	38,402	1.0	772,336	20.11
Georgia	278	37,207	1.0	742,483	19.96
Wisconsin	433	33,906	0.9	867,649	25.59
Connecticut	196	27,497	0.7	641,693	23.34
Michigan	280	25,121	0.7	664,311	26.44
All other states [3]	1,508	138,193	3.7	3,067,824	22.20

[1] Not including New York.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Includes California, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, and Washington.

West Virginia is at present slightly in the lead in oak lumber production, though almost equaled by Kentucky, nearly one-fourth of the total output coming from these 2 states. Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Arkansas follow in the order named. With the cutting out of the northern supplies of oak, the center of production has been shifting southward. In 1900 Indiana ranked first, with nearly three times as great a production as in 1907, while Ohio was second, with more than twice the cut of 1907. The total cut in 1907 was 16.2 per cent less than in 1900. As is well known, the falling off in production has been accompanied by an increase in value, the average value per thousand feet at the mill in 1900 being $13.78, compared with $17.51 in 1904, and $21.76 in 1906. The slight decrease in 1907, compared with 1906, was due to the temporarily unfavorable market conditions.

HEMLOCK.

There were 27 states which contributed to the cut of 3,373,016,000 feet of hemlock lumber in 1907. The total value of this output was $52,380,032, or an average at the point of production of $15.53 per thousand feet. The details of the production are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—*Cut of hemlock, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	6,338	3,373,016	100.0	$52,380,032	$15.53
Pennsylvania	1,089	849,327	25.2	13,946,763	16.42
Wisconsin	489	785,522	23.3	11,469,484	14.60
Michigan	645	688,679	20.4	10,184,404	14.79
West Virginia	334	268,557	8.0	4,177,884	15.56
New York	1,159	207,217	6.1	4,144,340	20.00
Maine	602	121,966	3.6	1,874,608	15.37
New Hampshire	364	89,270	2.6	1,383,135	15.49
Vermont	456	75,447	2.2	1,210,428	16.04
Washington	79	58,307	1.7	714,359	12.25
Tennessee	125	39,124	1.2	536,876	13.72
Virginia	152	35,496	1.1	491,818	13.86
North Carolina	164	29,778	0.9	365,876	12.29
Kentucky	129	26,817	0.8	393,003	14.65
Massachusetts	272	26,145	0.8	414,234	15.84
Maryland	38	22,163	0.7	368,539	16.63
Oregon	17	13,164	0.4	164,097	12.47
All other states[1]	224	36,037	1.1	540,184	14.99

[1] Includes California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, and Rhode Island.

Pennsylvania has led for many years in the production of hemlock lumber, and its cut in 1907 was 25.2 per cent of the total. It was closely followed, however, by Wisconsin with 23.3 per cent, and by Michigan with 20.4 per cent. The output of these 3 states exceeded two-thirds of the entire cut of the United States. Only relatively small quantities were produced by the other 24 states from which reports were received. As is the case with white pine, more hemlock is being reported each year from the southern Appalachian region. The cut in West Virginia, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky in 1907 was almost 400 million feet. The output of Pennsylvania is falling off rapidly, the cut in 1907 being but 54.5 per cent of that in 1900, and the statistics indicate that the output of this state will soon be surpassed by that of Wisconsin, which has increased 96.6 per cent in the interval from 1900 to 1907. The maximum hemlock production in Michigan has evidently been passed, since the cut of 841,695,000 feet reported in 1900 has not been equaled at any succeeding census.

Although there has been relatively little change in the total quantity of hemlock lumber cut in recent years, a decided increase in value has taken place, the average value per thousand feet being reported as $9.98 in 1900, $11.91 in 1904, $15.31 in 1906, and $15.53 in 1907.

SPRUCE.

The details of the cut of spruce lumber in 1907 are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9.—*Cut of spruce, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	2,780	1,726,797	100.0	$29,799,526	$17.26
Maine	596	528,013	30.6	8,815,112	16.69
New Hampshire	279	203,092	11.8	3,438,662	16.93
West Virginia	106	198,544	11.5	3,644,897	18.36
Washington	89	167,493	9.7	2,513,141	15.00
New York	353	166,048	9.6	3,487,008	21.00
Vermont	457	156,354	9.0	2,750,886	17.59
Oregon	35	63,024	3.6	996,981	15.82
Massachusetts	101	43,141	2.5	679,460	15.75
California	46	37,817	2.2	540,539	14.29
Minnesota	107	35,773	2.1	805,484	22.52
Virginia	13	34,182	2.0	549,121	16.06
Colorado	101	31,721	1.8	497,812	15.69
All other states[1]	497	61,595	3.6	1,080,423	17.54

[1] Includes Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The 2,780 mills reporting are located in 28 states. The total quantity cut was 1,726,797,000 feet, with a mill value of $29,799,526, giving an average value of $17.26 per thousand feet. Several species of spruce are, of course, included in these statistics, but there is little difference in the qualities and uses of the wood which they produce. From the earliest times Maine has been the leading spruce lumber producing state, and in 1907 reported 30.6 per cent of the total cut. New Hampshire, West Virginia, Washington, New York, and Vermont followed in the order named, and these 6 states reported over four-fifths of the total cut in 1907. Washington ranked second in spruce production in 1906, but the cut in that state last year fell off over 31 per cent, due to the same conditions which affected the output of Douglas fir.

For the country as a whole, the cut of spruce lumber in 1907 was the largest ever reported, the increase over that of 1906 being 5 per cent. The change in value during the past seven years has, however, been much more marked than the increase in output, the reported average value per thousand at the mill being $11.27 in 1900, $14.03 in 1904, and $17.33 in 1906.

WESTERN PINE.

The term "western pine" is here used to designate the species known botanically as "*Pinus ponderosa,*" or western yellow pine, and commercially as "California white pine," "western white pine," "Navajo white pine," "western pine," etc. It is cut more or less in every Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast state, as is shown in Table 10. A small amount of lodgepole pine is also included under this heading.

TABLE 10.—*Cut of western pine, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	1,241	1,527,195	100.0	$23,933,183	$15.67
California	198	405,610	26.6	7,424,634	18.30
Idaho	175	258,175	16.9	3,886,792	15.05
Washington	187	245,128	16.1	3,391,188	13.83
Montana	102	164,746	10.8	2,458,273	14.92
Oregon	160	133,837	8.8	1,834,577	13.71
New Mexico	49	95,697	6.3	1,662,848	17.38
Colorado	172	89,354	5.9	1,275,275	14.27
Arizona	11	71,748	4.7	1,037,357	14.46
South Dakota	64	34,841	2.3	536,892	15.41
All other states[1]	123	28,059	1.8	425,347	15.16

[1] Includes Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

The total cut by the 1,241 mills reporting in 1907 was 1,527,195,000 feet, an average of approximately 1,230,000 feet per mill. The total value of the output was $23,933,183 and the average value per thousand feet at the mill was $15.67. California has for many years ranked first in the production of western pine lumber, but it was not until 1907 that Idaho attained second place, due to the recent rapid development of the lumber industry in that state. The total cut of western pine lumber is increasing at a moderate but steady rate. The output in 1900 was less than a billion feet and in 1904 but a little more than one and a quarter billion feet. The average value per thousand feet was $9.70 in 1900, $11.29 in 1904, and $14.01 in 1906. The supply of western pine stumpage is relatively large, and under normal conditions a considerable increase in the output may be expected in the future.

MAPLE.

Almost one-half of the cut of maple lumber in 1907 was reported by 1 state, Michigan, and nearly seven-tenths by the 3 states of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. There were 30 other states which contributed relatively small quantities to the total production of 939,073,000 feet shown in Table 11. Exclusive of those in New York, 5,609 mills reported a production of maple lumber, and the total value was $15,815,944, an average of $16.84 per thousand feet at the mill.

TABLE 11.—*Cut of maple, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1] 5,609	939,073	100.0	$15,815,944	$16.84
Michigan	609	451,106	48.0	7,256,743	16.09
Pennsylvania	973	105,526	11.2	1,680,282	15.92
Wisconsin	451	93,532	10.0	1,339,491	14.32
New York	([2])	92,095	9.9	2,317,375	25.00
West Virginia	262	39,191	4.2	578,388	14.76
Indiana	632	30,543	3.3	558,694	18.29
Ohio	587	28,283	3.0	520,968	18.42
Vermont	346	27,184	2.9	438,211	16.12
Maryland	18	13,058	1.4	185,708	14.22
All other states [3]	1,731	57,955	6.2	940,084	16.22

[1] Not including New York.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Includes Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington.

For many years Michigan has been the leading state in the production of maple lumber, but while the total for the United States in 1907 is greater than ever before reported, the cut in Michigan showed a decrease from the cut of 1906 of nearly 8.5 per cent. The value of maple lumber has increased steadily as its qualities have become better known and its usefulness for many purposes more appreciated. The average value per thousand feet at the mill was $11.83 in 1900, $14.94 in 1904, and $15.53 in 1906.

YELLOW POPLAR.

Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee have long been the leading states in the production of this valuable lumber, and in both 1907 and 1906 furnished three-fifths of the total cut. Small quantities of yellow poplar are also cut in many of the Central and Southern states. In all, reports of yellow poplar lumber production in 1907 were received from 6,189 mills, scattered over 20 states, the average production per mill being approximately 140,000 feet. The total cut reported was 862,849,000 feet, valued at $21,492,898, an average of $24.91 per thousand feet. The details of the production are given in Table 12.

TABLE 12.—*Cut of yellow poplar, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	6,189	862,849	100.0	$21,492,898	$24.91
Kentucky	1,046	205,671	23.9	5,240,177	25.48
West Virginia	692	177,377	20.5	4,598,086	25.92
Tennessee	842	137,933	16.0	3,320,340	24.07
Virginia	658	84,784	9.8	1,811,118	21.36
Ohio	534	74,757	8.7	2,311,870	30.93
North Carolina	716	73,799	8.6	1,445,241	19.58
Indiana	599	28,010	3.2	908,222	32.42
Georgia	256	20,861	2.4	428,960	20.56
Alabama	255	18,436	2.1	396,972	21.53
Mississippi	130	13,931	1.6	394,040	28.29
All other states [1]	461	27,290	3.2	637,846	23.37

[1] Includes Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

A considerable increase in the production of this kind of lumber in 1907 over 1906 was reported for Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, due principally to the much larger number of reports received. In spite of this apparent increase, however, there is much evidence that the actual production of yellow poplar lumber is decreasing. The cut in 1900 in each of the specified states was greater than in 1907, while the total cut reported for 1907 was 22.6 per cent less than that for 1900. Few woods, if any, have surpassed yellow poplar in the increase in value of the lumber produced, the average value per thousand feet at the mill being $14.03 in 1900, $18.99 in 1904, and $24.21 in 1906.

CYPRESS.

Table 13 gives the cut of cypress lumber by states in 1907. The total reported by 904 mills in 16 states was 757,639,000 feet, with a total value of $16,758,482, or an average of $22.12 per thousand feet. The logging and manufacturing of cypress is generally a difficult and expensive operation, so that a large capital is required in order to engage in the industry. The average cut of the cypress mills reporting was approximately 840,000 feet each, a larger average cut per mill than that of any other species except redwood, Douglas fir, and yellow pine.

TABLE 13.—*Cut of cypress, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	904	757,639	100.0	$16,758,482	$22.12
Louisiana	120	509,665	67.3	11,734,044	23.02
Florida	40	66,398	8.8	1,553,464	23.40
Mississippi	105	38,269	5.0	787,117	20.57
Arkansas	194	38,086	5.0	687,151	18.04
Missouri	94	25,590	3.4	431,705	16.87
Georgia	42	23,431	3.1	472,275	20.16
South Carolina	32	22,849	3.0	432,804	18.94
North Carolina	54	11,275	1.5	215,635	19.13
All other states[1]	223	22,076	2.9	444,287	20.13

[1] Includes Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Louisiana is preeminently the cypress producing state, and its output in 1907 was more than two-thirds of the total. Florida ranked second with 8.8 per cent; Mississippi and Arkansas came next with 5 per cent each, while Missouri, Georgia, and South Carolina produced nearly equal quantities, a little more than 3 per cent each. The cut of cypress lumber reported for 1907 was 10 per cent less than that reported for 1906, but with this exception it was greater than the cut of any previous year for which statistics are available. The increase in the value of the product has been marked, the average value per thousand feet at the mill being $13.32 in 1900, $17.50 in 1904, and $21.94 in 1906. The rise in value per thousand feet from 1900 to 1907 was 66.1 per cent.

RED GUM.

Red gum lumber is produced almost entirely in the Central and Southern states. Table 14 shows that 2,556 mills reporting from 22 states in 1907 produced 689,200,000 feet, valued at $9,718,879, or an average value per thousand feet of $14.10.

TABLE 14.—*Cut of red gum, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	2,556	689,200	100 0	$9,718,879	$14.10
Arkansas	435	238,921	34.7	3,230,250	13.52
Mississippi	199	125,426	18.2	1,816,023	14.48
Missouri	201	96,309	14.0	1,284,901	13.34
Tennessee	258	68,634	10.0	1,101,940	16.06
Kentucky	413	36,431	5.3	518,210	14.22
Indiana	262	22,999	3.3	356,776	15.51
Illinois	133	19,370	2.8	283,143	14.62
North Carolina	85	18,929	2.7	242,497	12.81
Louisiana	53	16,733	2.4	258,607	15.45
Virginia	85	14,050	2.0	190,618	13.57
All other states[1]	432	31,398	4.6	435,914	13.88

[1] Includes Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

Since statistics were first collected, Arkansas has been the leading state in the production of red gum lumber and its output in 1907 was more than one-third of the total. Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee together furnished more than three-fourths of the total. Only within recent years has red gum become firmly established upon the market. The reported cut in 1907 was 51.9 per cent greater than that in 1906, though part of this increase was undoubtedly due to the increased number of mills reporting. The greatly extended use of red gum within recent years is amply demonstrated by the fact that the increase in the output since 1900 has been 141 per cent. Accompanying this heavy increase in quantity has been a considerable increase in the value of the lumber produced. The reports show that the average value per thousand feet at the mill in 1900 was $9.63; in 1904, $10.87: and in 1906, $13.46.

CHESTNUT.

Chestnut is a wood whose use for lumber has increased remarkably within the last few years. The total cut in 1907 was over three times as large and its total value over four and one-half times as great as in 1900. Table 15 shows that in 1907 over 5,000 mills were engaged in its production, which totaled 653,239,000 feet, having a value of $11,130,547, or an average value of $17.04 per thousand feet.

TABLE 15.—*Cut of chestnut, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1] 5,102	653,239	100.0	$11,130,547	$17.04
Pennsylvania	1,400	126,910	19.4	2,165,013	17.06
West Virginia	560	118,154	18.1	1,950,527	16.51
Tennessee	534	72,190	11.0	1,233,975	17.09
Connecticut	219	58,673	9.0	1,019,061	17.37
North Carolina	369	57,332	8.8	914,595	15.96
Virginia	439	51,149	7.8	828,955	16.21
Kentucky	574	42,843	6.6	725,919	16.94
New York	(2)	28,033	4.3	532,627	19.00
Massachusetts	240	27,425	4.2	497,913	18.16
Maryland	125	23,119	3.5	346,157	14.97
All other states [3]	642	47,411	7.3	915,805	19.32

[1] Not including New York.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Includes Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont.

Chestnut is one of the characteristic trees of the Appalachian region, and nearly one-half of the total cut was reported by Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Tennessee, while the remainder was divided among 20 other states. The ease and rapidity with which it reproduces from sprouts after cutting make it a particularly valuable tree for the region named. In addition to being largely used for lumber, much chestnut is also cut into posts, poles, rails, and cross-ties, and used in the manufacture of tanning extract.

REDWOOD.

The commercial production of redwood lumber is entirely confined to two rather limited sections of California, a narrow belt between the Coast range and the ocean, lying principally north of San Francisco, where what is known as the coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) is abundant, and a smaller region on the western slope of the Sierras, where the big tree (*Sequoia washingtonia*) grows. The lumber cut from both these species is called redwood. Only a few million feet annually are manufactured from the big tree. The great bulk of the coast redwood is cut in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, with smaller quantities from Del Norte and Santa Cruz counties and intermediate localities.

As shown in Table 16 the number of mills reported as engaged in the production of redwood in 1907 was 84, and the total output was 569,450,000 feet, valued at $10,081,645, or $17.70 per thousand feet.

TABLE 16.—*Cut of redwood, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
California	84	569,450	100.0	$10,081,645	$17.70

Owing to the extremely large size of the trees and the rough character of much of the ground on which they stand, the logging and manufacturing of redwood is one of the most difficult and expensive lumbering operations in the United States. Comparatively few mills are engaged in the industry, and their output is relatively very large, the average cut per mill in 1907 being 6,779,000 feet, more than twice the average cut of the mills operating upon any other wood. A large proportion of the redwood lumber is shipped to market by water, because no through line of railroad has yet penetrated to the heart of the redwood region. The domestic and foreign shipments from Humboldt, Mendocino, and Del Norte counties in 1907 were 437,514,653 feet, as reported by the Lumber Record Bureau of San Francisco. Nearly 90 per cent of this lumber came into San Francisco bay and southern California ports. The heaviest foreign shipments were to Australia and South America. The car shipments of redwood lumber during 1907 to points in the United States outside of California, as reported to the Lumber Record Bureau, amounted to 33,681,655 feet.

Recent years have seen a substantial increase in the value of redwood, the reports showing an average value at the mill of $10.12 per thousand feet in 1900, $12.83 in 1904, and $16.64 in 1906.

BEECH.

The cut of beech has increased rapidly within recent years. It was not sufficiently large to receive separate classification in either 1900 or 1904. In 1905 the Forest Service obtained reports of beech production to the amount of 219 million feet. The reported cut for 1906 was 275,661,000 feet, and for 1907, 430,005,000 feet. In the latter year reports were received from 25 states.

TABLE 17.—*Cut of beech, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1] 3,921	430,005	100.0	$6,147,205	$14.30
Michigan	374	89,206	20.7	1,229,809	13.79
Indiana	683	79,395	18.5	1,155,815	14.56
Pennsylvania	673	72,648	16.9	960,297	13.22
New York	(2)	48,384	11.2	822,528	17.00
Ohio	542	35,953	8.4	571,967	15.91
Kentucky	428	30,579	7.1	384,348	12.57
West Virginia	242	27,210	6.3	345,524	12.70
Vermont	252	13,839	3.2	195,158	14.10
All other states [3]	727	32,791	7.6	481,759	14.69

[1] Not including New York.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Includes Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Michigan is the leading state in the manufacture of beech lumber, with 20.7 per cent of the total cut, though followed closely by Indiana and Pennsylvania. Nearly three-fifths of the total cut was reported from these 3 states. Beech is widely distributed throughout the Eastern and Central states, and is generally cut in connection with other hardwoods, so that the average cut of beech per mill reporting is only 97,000 feet. The average value per thousand feet at the mill was $14.05 in 1906 and $14.30 in 1907.

BIRCH.

Birch lumber was cut in 23 states in 1907, and the total output was 387,614,000 feet, valued at $6,732,394, as shown in Table 18.

TABLE 18.—*Cut of birch, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1]2,460	387,614	100.0	$6,732,394	$17.37
Wisconsin	443	155,309	40.1	2,435,284	15.68
Michigan	375	57,662	14.9	982,875	17.05
New York	(2)	42,162	10.9	969,726	23.00
Maine	253	40,729	10.5	841,142	20.65
Vermont	334	31,904	8.2	507,217	15.90
Pennsylvania	439	24,800	6.4	443,009	17.86
New Hampshire	168	13,355	3.4	208,110	15.58
Minnesota	117	7,146	1.8	116,824	16.35
All other states[3]	331	14,547	3.8	228,207	15.69

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[1] Not including New York.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Includes Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Since statistics were first collected, Wisconsin has been far in the lead in the production of birch lumber, and in 1907 reported two-fifths of the total cut. Michigan ranked second with 14.9 per cent of the total, while New York and Maine followed with 10.9 and 10.5 per cent, respectively. The cut of birch has increased rapidly in recent years, the total output in 1907 being almost three times as great as that of 1900. A steady increase in value has accompanied this increase in production, the average value at the mill being $12.50 per thousand feet in 1900, $15.44 in 1904, $17.24 in 1906, and $17.37 in 1907.

BASSWOOD.

The cut of basswood has increased only slightly in recent years, the total reported production being 308,069,000 feet in 1900, 376,838,000 feet in 1906, and 381,088,000 feet in 1907. Table 19 shows that 28 states contributed to the cut of basswood lumber in 1907, which had a total value of $7,633,585.

TABLE 19.—*Cut of basswood, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1]3,888	381,088	100.0	$7,633,585	$20.03
Wisconsin	573	147,938	38.8	2,902,736	19.62
Michigan	535	60,859	16.0	1,236,327	20.31
New York	(2)	39,564	10.4	949,536	24.00
West Virginia	274	26,904	7.1	527,331	19.60
Pennsylvania	500	18,835	4.9	380,374	20.20
Minnesota	188	15,365	4.0	272,316	17.72
Ohio	321	14,480	3.8	299,680	20.70
Vermont	259	10,276	2.7	177,409	17.26
Kentucky	175	8,609	2.3	160,897	18.69
Tennessee	146	8,463	2.2	151,187	17.86
Indiana	298	8,295	2.2	184,733	22.27
All other states[3]	619	21,500	5.6	391,059	18.19

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[1] Not including New York.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

For a number of years Wisconsin has been far in the lead in the production of basswood lumber, and in 1907 reported 38.8 per cent of the total cut. Michigan ranked second with considerably less than half of the quantity cut in Wisconsin, and New York ranked third with slightly less than two-thirds the amount manufactured in Michigan. The production of basswood lumber in these 3 states during 1907 aggregated 65.2 per cent of the total for the country. The value of basswood lumber has greatly increased, the reports showing an average value at the mill of $12.84 per thousand feet in 1900, $16.86 in 1904, $18.66 in 1906, and $20.03 in 1907.

COTTONWOOD.

The production of cottonwood lumber in 1907 is shown in Table 20. The 1,142 mills reporting from 37 states cut 293,161,000 feet, valued at $5,400,529, or $18.42 per thousand feet.

TABLE 20.—*Cut of cottonwood, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	1,142	293,161	100.0	$5,400,529	$18.42
Mississippi	57	89,145	30.4	1,588,892	17.82
Arkansas	120	76,972	26.3	1,497,889	19.46
Louisiana	23	31,741	10.8	599,009	18.87
Oklahoma	28	20,183	6.9	351,068	17.39
Tennessee	53	17,689	6.0	368,300	20.82
Missouri	157	12,807	4.4	233,200	18.21
Illinois	119	5,337	1.8	96,432	18.07
All other states[1]	585	39,287	13.4	665,739	16.94

[1] Includes Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Cottonwood is widely distributed, but the bulk of cottonwood lumber is produced in the lower Mississippi valley. In 1907 Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, ranking in the order named, furnished 67.5 per cent of the total output. This kind of lumber has become of considerable commercial importance only in recent years, yet the available supply of standing timber has been drawn upon so heavily that the maximum annual cut has apparently been passed. The output in 1907 was 29.3 per cent less than it was in 1900, but the increase in the average value of few woods has been greater than that of cottonwood, the reports showing a value of $10.37 per thousand feet in 1900, $14.92 in 1904, and $17.15 in 1906.

ELM.

Elm is another of the most widely distributed timbers. As shown in Table 21, reports of elm lumber production in 1907 were received from 32 states, and the total output reported was 260,579,000 feet, valued at $4,808,068, or $18.45 per thousand feet.

TABLE 21.—*Cut of elm, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1]3,400	260,579	100.0	$4,808,068	$18.45
Wisconsin	199	57,397	22.0	1,105,309	19.26
Indiana	605	37,984	14.6	707,605	18.63
Michigan	175	33,797	13.0	685,279	20.28
Ohio	520	27,970	10.7	547,905	19.59
New York	(2)	25,427	9.8	610,248	24.00
Missouri	283	17,215	6.6	241,414	14.02
Illinois	296	12,585	4.8	195,377	15.52
Arkansas	136	11,925	4.6	159,533	13.38
Minnesota	66	6,192	2.4	96,035	15.51
Pennsylvania	221	5,796	2.2	92,600	15.98
Tennessee	161	5,727	2.2	79,216	13.83
Kentucky	212	5,277	2.0	74,871	14.19
All other states[3]	526	13,287	5.1	212,676	16.01

[1] Not including New York.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Includes Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

In 1900 and 1904 Michigan ranked first in the production of elm lumber, while in 1906 and 1907 Wisconsin ranked first. In 1907 Michigan had dropped to third place, while Indiana occupied second place. These 3 states reported nearly one-half of the elm cut in 1907. The total cut of elm lumber has decreased 43 per cent since 1900, while the cut in Michigan has decreased 69 per cent and that in Ohio 70 per cent. The increase in the value of elm lumber has been marked, the reports showing an average value of $11.47 per thousand feet in 1900, $14.45 in 1904, and $18.08 in 1906. For many years elm has been the standard wood in the manufacture of slack cooperage stock, and it is probable that the amount of timber so used exceeds the amount cut into the ordinary forms of lumber.

ASH.

Ash, while cut in comparatively small quantities, is widely distributed throughout the eastern half of the United States. Ash lumber was reported from 36 states in 1907, and the total cut was 252,040,000 feet, valued at $6,303,551. At present no state is far in the lead in its production. Michigan has ranked first at every census, but in

1907 the cut of this state exceeded that of Arkansas, the next in rank, by only 3,480,000 feet. Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Tennessee followed in close order after Arkansas. More than one-half the total cut was reported by these 6 states.

TABLE 22.—*Cut of ash, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1]5,454	252,040	100.0	$6,303,551	$25.01
Michigan	441	27,281	10.8	582,564	21.35
Arkansas	196	23,801	9.4	602,422	25.31
Ohio	515	22,501	8.9	692,392	30.77
Wisconsin	382	19,571	7.8	388,107	19.83
Indiana	486	19,359	7.7	578,315	29.87
Tennessee	347	19,099	7.6	516,609	27.05
New York	([2])	16,175	6.4	291,150	18.00
Pennsylvania	612	12,568	5.0	307,926	24.50
Kentucky	399	10,405	4.1	238,625	22.93
Missouri	150	10,067	4.0	322,903	32.08
Mississippi	104	9,387	3.7	277,258	29.54
West Virginia	209	9,003	3.6	235,020	26.10
Louisiana	41	7,586	3.0	208,115	27.43
Vermont	223	5,152	2.0	102,855	19.96
All other states[3]	1,349	40,085	15.9	959,290	23.93

[1] Not including New York.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Includes Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

While only a small decrease has occurred in the total production of ash lumber since 1900, the cut in Michigan in 1907 was less than one-third of what it was in 1900. This heavy decrease has been largely counterbalanced by considerable increases in the production in Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, Louisiana, and Vermont. Few woods have a higher average value at the mill than ash, which in 1907 ranged in the various states from $18 per thousand feet in New York to $32.08 per thousand feet in Missouri. For the country as a whole the average value per thousand feet was $15.84 in 1900, $18.77 in 1904, $24.35 in 1906, and $25.01 in 1907.

CEDAR.

Although cedar is used chiefly for posts, poles, and ties, a considerable amount of lumber is manufactured from the various species which have this common name. In 1907, 731 mills in 24 states reported a cut of 251,002,000 feet of cedar lumber, valued at $4,805,123, as shown in Table 23.

TABLE 23.—*Cut of cedar, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	731	251,002	100.0	$4,805,123	$19.14
Washington	160	127,719	50.9	2,510,480	19.66
Oregon	77	22,535	9.0	325,949	14.46
Idaho	26	17,087	6.8	185,477	10.85
California	58	16,923	6.7	225,939	13.35
Michigan	81	16,911	6.7	263,801	15.60
Florida	2	8,000	3.2	355,000	44.38
North Carolina	8	5,313	2.1	110,956	20.88
Tennessee	37	5,298	2.1	159,247	30.06
Wisconsin	55	4,516	1.8	81,578	18.06
All other states [1]	227	26,700	10.6	586,696	21.97

[1] Includes Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia.

A little over one-half the total cut, 50.9 per cent, was reported from Washington, with relatively small amounts from other states. The cedar which is cut in Washington and Idaho is mostly the giant arborvitae (*Thuja plicata*), locally known as "red cedar," while in Oregon and California some Port Orford cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) and incense cedar (*Librocedrus decurrens*) are manufactured. The cedar cut in the Lake states is the eastern white cedar or arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), while that cut in the South Atlantic states and Tennessee is either the other variety of white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) or red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). The latter is the pencil cedar, which has a particularly high value as appears in the figures for Florida, where the average value per thousand feet is $44.38.

The extent to which the white cedar of the Lake states is used for posts and poles is indicated by the statistics gathered by the Northwestern Cedarmen's Association of Minneapolis. The report of this association shows a cut in 1907 of almost 13 million cedar posts, 7 to 16 feet in length, and of 3½ million cedar poles, 18 feet and upwards in length.

LARCH.

"Larch" is the commercial term used to designate the western larch or tamarack (*Larix occidentalis*), which grows principally in the territory known as the "Inland Empire," comprising western Montana, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington. This term is also used by some lumbermen to designate the noble fir (*Abies nobilis*), while others apply the name of tamarack to lodgepole pine, but these usages are not so common as the first mentioned. Table 24 shows that the cut of larch by 200 mills in 1907 was 211,076,000 feet, having a value of $2,759,214. The average cut per mill was thus a little more than 1 million feet.

TABLE 24.—*Cut of larch, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	200	211,076	100.0	$2,759,214	$13.07
Montana	56	107,684	51.0	1,436,836	13.34
Idaho	67	56,191	26.6	739,266	13.16
Washington	64	40,233	19.1	475,285	11.81
Oregon	13	6,968	3.3	107,827	15.47

As far back as figures are available Montana has led in the production of larch lumber and this state reported over one-half the total output in 1907. A little more than one-fourth of the total was cut in Idaho, and the balance in Washington and Oregon. Only within recent years has larch lumber become of commercial importance, the cut in 1907 being nearly five times as great as in 1900. It is an excellent timber for many purposes, and a decided increase in its manufacture may be expected in the future. The value of the lumber is still low, due to the fact that it is a new timber upon the market, and that it has a greater weight than other woods produced in the same territory, which makes its shipping charges higher. The increase in value at successive censuses has, however, been marked, the average value per thousand feet being quoted as $8 in 1900, $8.94 in 1904, $11.91 in 1906, and $13.07 in 1907.

HICKORY.

Hickory is a wood which, while widely distributed throughout the eastern half of the United States, is cut in only relatively small quantity in any locality. Table 25 shows that 4,592 mills situated in 33 states cut hickory in 1907, and that the total output was 203,211,000 feet, or 44,300 feet per mill. The total value of this lumber was $5,994,486, or $29.50 per thousand feet.

TABLE 25.—*Cut of hickory, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	4,592	203,211	100.0	$5,994,486	$29.50
Arkansas	246	30,446	15.0	1,045,427	34.34
Kentucky	457	28,458	14.0	780,958	27.44
Indiana	597	24,392	12.0	773,837	31.73
Tennessee	389	22,869	11.3	620,576	27.14
Ohio	626	18,559	9.1	554,097	29.86
West Virginia	276	13,895	6.8	320,864	23.09
Pennsylvania	604	13,689	6.7	345,685	25.25
Missouri	277	10,474	5.2	367,678	35.10
Illinois	265	8,171	4.0	261,714	32.02
Mississippi	58	7,986	3.9	293,743	36.78
All other states[1]	797	24,272	12.0	629,907	25.95

[1] Includes Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Arkansas ranked first with 15 per cent of the total and was followed closely by Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee in the order named. A little more than one-half of the total cut was reported by these 4 states. The hickory lumber production reported in 1907 was the largest secured by any census and over twice that shown by the census of 1900. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the total quantity of hickory cut has increased to this extent. A great deal of hickory is made into special forms, such as spoke and handle stock, for use in the industries in which it is most in demand. This stock is sold by the piece instead of by the board foot. No satisfactory statistics of the production of such stock have ever been secured.

Owing to the fact that hickory is not found in pure stands, but is thinly scattered throughout hardwood forests over a wide area, no accurate estimate has ever been made of the total stumpage of this timber. It is the general impression of the hickory users, however, that the supply is rapidly diminishing. It is certain that the high grades of hickory required for vehicle parts and other purposes are being obtained only with increasing difficulty. The average value per thousand feet reported for the lumber, $29.50, is exceeded by only one of the 29 leading species manufactured, namely, walnut.

WHITE FIR.

White fir is another of the so-called "inferior" woods which have recently become of importance in lumber production. The first separate statistics of the cut of white fir lumber were obtained in 1905, when the Forest Service secured reports totaling about 52 million feet. Double this amount was reported in 1906, and in 1907, as shown in Table 26, the cut of white fir lumber by 250 western mills amounted to 146,508,000 feet, valued at $2,262,970, or $15.45 per thousand feet.

TABLE **26.**—*Cut of white fir, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	250	146,508	100.0	$2,262,970	$15.45
California	63	83,529	57.0	1,334,469	15.98
Montana	16	25,999	17.7	404,215	15.55
Idaho	51	23,038	15.7	355,049	15.41
Washington	45	6,370	4.3	79,803	12.53
Oregon	60	5,728	3.9	65,601	11.45
Utah	11	1,308	0.9	16,307	12.47
Colorado	4	536	0.4	7,526	14.04

The bulk of the white fir lumber was cut in California, which supplied 57 per cent of the total. Montana and Idaho each reported less than one-third as much as California. More than 90 per cent of the total output came from these 3 states. White fir is an entirely distinct wood from Douglas fir, and while not so strong as the latter, is much lighter and will eventually find a considerable use for purposes where great strength is not essential.

SUGAR PINE.

The commercial range of this giant member of the white pine family is limited to a comparatively small territory on the western slope of the Sierras and portions of the Coast range in California, with a small extension into southern Oregon. The total cut in 1907, as shown in Table 27, was 115,005,000 feet, valued at $2,281,830.

TABLE 27.—*Cut of sugar pine, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	114	115,005	100.0	$2,281,830	$19.84
California	90	108,747	94.6	2,181,014	20.06
Oregon	24	6,258	5.4	100,816	16.11

Ninety of the 114 mills cutting this lumber are located in California, and they supplied 94.6 per cent of the total output. While the cut of sugar pine was 18 million feet less in 1907 than it was in 1906, it is still more than twice what it was in 1900. The wood of the sugar pine is much like that of the eastern white pine, and has a particularly high value, the reported average value in 1907 being $19.84 per thousand feet at the mill, contrasted with a value of $12.30 per thousand feet in 1900.

TAMARACK.

The term "tamarack" is here used to designate the eastern larch (*Larix laricina*), which is not cut for lumber to any appreciable extent outside of the Lake states. The cut in that region in 1907, as shown in Table 28, was 113,433,000 feet, valued at $1,781,947. Tamarack is cut along with other coniferous woods, and as a usual thing the output of it by any one mill is small, the average cut of the 723 mills reporting its production in 1907 being slightly in excess of 156,000 feet.

TABLE 28.—*Cut of tamarack, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	723	113,433	100.0	$1,781,947	$15.71
Minnesota	157	40,089	35.3	633,975	15.81
Wisconsin	250	37,788	33.3	557,580	14.76
Michigan	316	35,556	31.3	590,392	16.60

Nearly equal quantities were cut in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The market value of tamarack has greatly increased in recent years along with that of the more valuable woods with which it is found, the average price per thousand feet at the mill being reported as $8.73 in 1900, $11.39 in 1904, $15.63 in 1906, and $15.71 in 1907.

TUPELO.

Tupelo is one of the minor woods whose use for lumber has become of importance only within the last few years. No statistics upon the cut of tupelo were secured previous to 1905, when reports to the Forest Service showed a production of 35,794,000 feet. In 1906 this had increased to 47,882,000 feet, and in 1907, as shown in Table 29, to 68,842,000 feet.

TABLE 29.—*Cut of tupelo, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	150	68,842	100.0	$997,096	$14.48
North Carolina	23	16,664	24.2	200,989	12.06
Alabama	17	15,446	22.4	271,204	17.56
Louisiana	18	14,748	21.4	226,582	15.36
Virginia	14	11,499	16.7	149,236	12.98
Mississippi	23	4,173	6.1	64,850	15.54
Arkansas	35	3,042	4.4	40,100	13.18
All other states[1]	20	3,270	4.8	44,135	13.49

[1] Includes Florida, Georgia, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas.

Tupelo, like cypress, grows principally in wet and swampy localities, and most of the tupelo lumber is cut by cypress manufacturers. The states of North Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana, ranking in the order named, furnished 68 per cent of the tupelo lumber cut in 1907. The average value per thousand feet at the mill was reported as $14.13 in 1906 and $14.48 in 1907.

BALSAM FIR.

Balsam fir is one of the less abundant woods which are cut for lumber to a considerable extent in Maine and in small quantities in other New England and Northern states. Table 30 shows that the total cut reported was 53,339,000 feet, valued at $861,747. There is included in this total a small amount of other softwoods cut in New York, which were not reported separately by the forest, fish, and game commission of that state. The average value per thousand feet was $16.16.

TABLE 30.—*Cut of balsam fir, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	[1]388	53,339	100.0	$861,747	$16.16
Maine	216	35,005	65.6	540,814	15.45
Vermont	94	6,131	11.5	104,295	17.01
All other states [2]	78	12,203	22.9	216,638	17.75

[1] Not including New York.

[2] Includes Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania.

SYCAMORE.

Sycamore is a timber which, while widely distributed throughout the eastern half of the United States, occurs in such small quantities in any locality that previous reports of its manufacture into lumber have not been sufficient to warrant its separate tabulation. Therefore, the reported sycamore lumber production of 46,044,000 feet in 1907, shown in Table 31, is of particular interest. This lumber was cut by 1,505 mills in 18 states, and the total value of the output was $671,241, or $14.58 per thousand feet.

TABLE 31.—*Cut of sycamore, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	1,505	46,044	100.0	$671,241	$14.58
Indiana	379	11,129	24.2	185,957	16.71
Missouri	233	7,507	16.3	93,280	12.43
Kentucky	248	7,025	15.3	92,275	13.14
Illinois	217	5,822	12.6	88,767	15.25
Arkansas	25	5,570	12.1	72,987	13.10
Tennessee	113	3,999	8.7	58,774	14.70
Ohio	206	3,291	7.1	55,682	16.92
All other states [1]	84	1,701	3.7	23,519	13.83

[1] Includes Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Sycamore reaches its maximum development in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, and Mississippi rivers. Consequently we find that Indiana led in sycamore lumber production in 1907, with 24.2 per cent of the total, and was followed by Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and Arkansas in the order named. It is an excellent wood for many purposes, and would find a wide use were the supply more abundant. The average value per thousand feet ranged from $12.43 in Missouri to $16.92 in Ohio.

WALNUT.

For a long time Indiana has been the leading state in the production of walnut lumber, and in 1907 it still ranked first, with 24 per cent of the total output of 41,490,000 feet, valued at $1,796,756. Missouri ranked second, with 16.9 per cent of the total cut, while Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois followed in the order named. The wide distribution of this timber is indicated by the fact that reports of walnut lumber production were received from 25 states. The details are shown in Table 32.

TABLE 32.—*Cut of walnut, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Number of mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per M feet.
United States	1,803	41,490	100.0	$1,796,756	$43.31
Indiana	385	9,975	24.0	447,592	44.87
Missouri	170	6,998	16.9	337,972	48.30
Ohio	299	6,003	14.5	282,749	47.10
Tennessee	260	4,996	12.0	172,965	34.62
Kentucky	315	4,893	11.8	183,914	37.59
Illinois	92	4,335	10.4	222,308	51.28
All other states [1]	282	4,290	10.3	149,256	34.79

[1] Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Walnut is the highest priced native wood which is cut into lumber to any considerable extent in the United States. The production has been fairly steady for a number of years, and the price has not increased relatively as much as that of many other woods. The 38,681,000 feet of walnut lumber reported in 1900 had an average value of $36.49 per thousand feet at the mill, and the 48,174,000 feet reported in 1906 a value of $42.25, while the average value for 1907 was $43.31. Since a considerable amount of the best walnut timber is exported in the log, principally to Germany, the reported lumber production does not represent the total annual output of walnut in the United States.

MINOR SPECIES.

Table 33 gives the quantity and value of the lumber manufactured in 1907 from 14 less abundant species which have not heretofore been reported separately, together with a small amount of miscellaneous imported woods that were manufactured by firms which also cut native timber. A number of these minor woods are cut for use in special lines of manufacture for which their peculiar properties especially adapt them. Thus cherry, cucumber, and magnolia are particularly valuable for cabinetwork; persimmon for bobbins, shuttles, and turnery; locust for insulator pins and treenails; apple wood for tool handles and rulers; willow for artificial limbs and baseball bats; hackberry for hames and stirrups; and dogwood for turnery, shuttles, and engravers' blocks.

TABLE 33.—*Cut and value of minor species: 1907.*

KIND.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Principal states in which cut.
Total	27,734	$1,581,359	
Cherry	9,087	308,824	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan.
Buckeye	2,482	35,575	North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia.
Persimmon	1,791	47,163	Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.
Locust	755	17,382	Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Arkansas.
Cucumber	661	14,328	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.
Magnolia	536	5,432	Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas.
Shittimwood	469	7,689	Tennessee and North Carolina.
Apple wood	440	34,550	Michigan, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.
Willow	328	4,845	Iowa, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania.
Hackberry	297	4,730	Missouri, Tennessee, and Oklahoma.
Dogwood	260	5,120	Virginia and North Carolina.
Alder	115	1,950	Oregon and Washington.
Sassafras	26	341	Missouri, Virginia, and Tennessee.
Holly	2	20	South Carolina.
Miscellaneous imported woods	10,485	1,093,410	

SHINGLES AND LATH.

SHINGLES.

Table 34 gives the production of shingles by species in 1907, the total being 11,824,475,000, valued at $30,111,337, an average of $2.55 per thousand. Shingles are cut to some extent from a large number of woods, but over seven-tenths of the total are from two species of cedar, the white cedar, or arborvitae, of the Lake states, and the red cedar, or giant arborvitae, of Washington and Idaho. Cypress ranks second, with 10.3 per cent of the total, and is followed by redwood, with 7 per cent, and yellow pine, with 5.2 per cent. Large quantities of shingles were formerly manufactured from white pine, but the greatly increased use of cedar shingles, coupled with the decreasing supply of white pine timber, have reduced the white pine shingle cut to only 1.8 per cent of the total.

TABLE 34.—*Production of shingles, by species: 1907.*

KIND.	Quantity (thousands).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per thousand.
Total	11,824,475	100.0	$30,111,337	$2.55
Cedar	8,604,399	72.0	21,542,344	2.50
Cypress	1,232,314	10.3	3,579,676	2.90
Redwood	707,421	7.0	1,440,869	2.04
Yellow pine	620,292	5.2	1,556,236	2.51
White pine	216,611	1.8	712,313	3.29
Hemlock	162,647	1.4	493,569	3.03
Spruce	134,060	1.1	347,890	2.60
Chestnut	54,815	0.5	186,302	3.40
Oak	20,628	0.2	64,058	3.11
All other species	71,288	0.6	188,080	2.64

The states which furnish the greatest quantity of shingles are those, of course, in which the most important shingle woods are abundant. Consequently we find that the production of shingles in Washington in 1907 was 6,886,542,000, or 57.6 per cent of the total. Even this large production, however, was a decrease of 400 million shingles from the output in 1906, since the conditions which lessened the lumber cut in Washington in 1907 had the same effect on the shingle output. California, where all the redwood shingles are manufactured, reported 7.4 per cent of the total shingle cut in 1907; Michigan and Wisconsin, where the white cedar is abundant, reported 7.2 and 2.9 per cent, respectively; and Louisiana, where both cypress and yellow pine are abundant, reported 6.8 per cent. The maximum output of shingles has evidently been passed, since the total cut reported in both 1906 and 1907 was less than in 1900, 1904, or 1905. The Forest Service secured reports of a shingle production of 15,340,909,000 in 1905, the largest ever recorded. A marked increase in value has taken place, the average value per thousand being $1.56 in 1900, and $2.55 in 1907.

LATH.

The production of lath by states in 1907 is given in Table 35. The total output was 3,663,602,000, having a mill value of $10,342,705, or $2.85 per thousand.

TABLE 35.—*Production of lath, by states: 1907.*

STATE.	Quantity (thousands).	Per cent distribution.	Total value.	Average value per thousand.
United States	3,663,602	100.0	$10,342,705	$2.85
Minnesota	497,628	13.6	1,590,163	3.19
Washington	430,791	11.8	862,393	2.00
Wisconsin	364,180	9.9	1,124,565	3.08
Maine	294,558	8.0	772,676	2.62
Louisiana	281,495	7.7	842,300	3.00
Michigan	268,287	7.3	872,119	3.25
Pennsylvania	245,482	6.7	809,587	3.30
All other states[1]	1,281,181	35.0	3,468,902	2.71

[1] Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Lath are generally a by-product of lumber manufacture, and reports of their production are usually received from all sawmills of considerable size, regardless of the timber upon which they operate. Frequently the various kinds of timber which are cut into lath are not clearly distinguished in the reports, and therefore no attempt is made here to give them separately. It is easy, however, to determine from the table the woods which are most largely cut into lath in the various states. In Minnesota, for instance, which ranks first, with 13.6 per cent of the total production, white pine is the principal wood from which lath are cut. Similarly in Washington, which ranks second, most of the lath are made from Douglas fir; in Wisconsin, from white pine; in Maine, from spruce; in Louisiana, from yellow pine and cypress; in Michigan, from white pine and hemlock; and in Pennsylvania, from hemlock. The increase in the value of lath has in general kept pace with that of other forms of forest products, the average value per thousand at the mill having been reported as $1.86 in 1900, and $3.01 in 1906. The slight decrease in 1907 was due to the decrease in demand in the latter part of the season, because of the falling off in building operations.

CLASSIFICATION OF SAWMILLS ACCORDING TO OUTPUT IN 1907.

Table 36 classifies the sawmills from which reports were received for 1907 according to the number of thousand feet of lumber sawed. The total number of mills so classified is 26,934. This number does not include 803 small mills in New York cutting less than 100,000 feet, which were not reported separately by the state forest, fish, and game commission, nor 1,113 mills in other states which cut less than 50,000 feet each.

TABLE 36.—*Sawmills, classified according to quantity of lumber sawed: 1907.*

STATE.	Total.	NUMBER OF MILLS SAWING—							
		50 M to 500 M feet.	500 M to 1,000 M feet.	1,000 M to 5,000 M feet.	5,000 M to 10,000 M feet.	10,000 M to 25,000 M feet.	25,000 M to 50,000 M feet.	50,000 M to 100,000 M feet.	100,000 M feet and over.
United States	26,934	15,168	4,820	5,279	813	652	161	39	2
Alabama	880	466	159	198	30	23	4		
Arizona	12	7	1	2			2		
Arkansas	1,132	499	216	332	44	35	5	1	
California	283	96	44	83	23	25	8	4	
Colorado	230	159	29	39	2	1			
Connecticut	236	140	45	51					
Delaware	106	69	28	8		1			
Florida	296	103	50	93	25	22	3		
Georgia	763	443	145	129	36	9	1		
Idaho	240	118	35	66	12	5	3	1	
Illinois	499	439	34	25	1				
Indiana	994	731	138	117	6	2			
Iowa	100	81	7	5	1	5	1		
Kansas	5	5							
Kentucky	1,436	968	293	145	24	6			
Louisiana	515	95	71	189	59	77	22	2	
Maine	848	448	162	196	20	19	3		
Maryland	293	203	56	27	5	1	1		
Massachusetts	511	308	74	124	3	1	1		
Michigan	846	456	130	163	45	43	9		
Minnesota	388	265	50	28	9	8	21	6	1
Mississippi	820	301	116	290	62	43	5	3	
Missouri	908	654	123	118	7	5	1		
Montana	127	47	15	52	6	5	2		
Nevada	1			1					
New Hampshire	544	189	142	187	17	8	1		
New Jersey	161	144	11	6					
New Mexico	52	31	6	10	2	2	1		
New York	1,382	963	256	143	14	6			
North Carolina	1,644	880	384	314	49	17			
Ohio	986	689	195	96	4	1		1	
Oklahoma	128	60	29	33	6				
Oregon	609	239	127	179	23	31	5	5	
Pennsylvania	2,065	1,440	375	206	17	16	6	5	
Rhode Island	41	20	10	11					
South Carolina	357	168	62	94	18	11	4		
South Dakota	64	39	12	12	1				
Tennessee	1,098	667	219	181	23	8			
Texas	647	129	83	341	37	46	9	2	
Utah	78	70	7	1					
Vermont	570	338	112	116	3	1			
Virginia	1,513	873	342	255	21	19	2	1	
Washington	714	139	101	274	91	79	23	6	1
West Virginia	1,001	557	200	181	31	28	3	1	
Wisconsin	738	366	122	155	36	43	15	1	
Wyoming	73	66	4	3					

In 1907 the sawmills cutting from 50,000 to 500,000 feet made up 56.3 per cent of the total number classified; those cutting from 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet, 17.9 per cent; those cutting from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet, 19.6 per cent; those cutting from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet, 3 per cent; and those cutting 10,000,000 feet and over, 3.2 per cent. There were 854 mills in the last-named class and these may be considered as the really large sawmills of the country. As is to be expected, the states which lead in lumber production also lead in the number of such large mills. In Washington, for instance, there were 109 mills that cut more than 10 million feet each; in Louisiana, 101; in Wisconsin, 59; in Texas, 57; and in Mississippi, 51. These 5 states together have nearly one-half of the total number of mills which cut more than 10,000,000 feet each in 1907. It is particularly interesting to note that in 1900 there were 19,976 mills which manufactured more than 50,000 feet each of lumber, while the number of such mills in 1907 was 26,934, an increase of 34.7 per cent in mills of this character, while the total lumber production during the same period increased 14.7 per cent. On the other hand, the number of mills cutting more than 10,000,000 feet increased from 686 in 1900 to 854 in 1907. The indications are that at the present time a greater proportion of the lumber is being manufactured by the larger mills than was formerly the case. These indications would no doubt have been materially strengthened if normal conditions had prevailed throughout 1907, since the partial or entire shutting down of many of the large mills in November and December materially reduced the year's output.

DETAILED SUMMARY, BY STATES AND SPECIES.

Table 37 gives a detailed summary, by states, of the lumber, lath, and shingles manufactured in 1907. Nearly all of the data which appear in this table have already been given in the preceding smaller tables, but they are here brought together for reference and comparison. In 1907 the following states led in the production of the kinds of lumber specified:

Arkansas	Red gum and hickory.
California	Redwood, western pine, sugar pine, and white fir.
Indiana	Walnut and sycamore.
Kentucky	Yellow poplar.
Louisiana	Yellow pine and cypress.
Maine	Spruce and balsam fir.
Michigan	Maple, beech, and ash.
Minnesota	White pine and tamarack.
Mississippi	Cottonwood.
Montana	Larch.
North Carolina	Tupelo.
Pennsylvania	Hemlock and chestnut.
Washington	Douglas fir and cedar.
West Virginia	Oak.
Wisconsin	Basswood, birch, and elm.

TABLE 37.—*Lumber, lath, and shingles*—

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of mills reporting.	AGGREGATE LUMBER.		SOFTWOODS.			
					Total.		Yellow pine.	
			Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.
1	United States	28,850	40,256,154	$666,641,367	31,001,225	$481,455,702	13,215,185	$185,319,595
2	Alabama	892	1,224,967	17,847,914	1,120,861	15,707,615	1,116,784	15,631,158
3	Arizona	12	72,134	1,044,497	72,134	1,044,497	....	....
4	Arkansas	1,146	1,988,504	32,222,712	1,287,219	18,773,543	1,249,133	18,086,392
5	California	321	1,345,943	23,549,950	1,345,857	23,547,950	....	....
6	Colorado	230	134,239	1,952,538	134,112	1,950,721	....	....
7	Connecticut	236	140,011	2,617,300	40,605	716,438	677	10,199
8	Delaware	106	50,892	747,122	42,603	574,700	40,451	545,292
9	Florida	302	839,058	13,418,500	836,288	13,324,274	761,890	11,415,810
10	Georgia	788	853,697	12,302,318	785,449	10,951,027	755,152	10,362,153
11	Idaho	247	513,788	7,606,326	511,367	7,576,962	....	....
12	Illinois	499	141,317	2,926,994	3,614	72,625	....	....
13	Indiana	999	504,790	12,478,074	1,023	19,260	....	....
14	Iowa	100	144,271	3,424,694	123,187	2,979,215	....	....
15	Kentucky	1,451	912,908	19,291,498	58,000	893,195	12,751	186,725
16	Louisiana	531	2,972,119	48,638,256	2,855,577	46,136,938	2,345,912	34,402,894
17	Maine	927	1,103,808	19,018,691	1,031,188	17,548,071	3,690	59,937
18	Maryland	307	213,786	3,429,669	111,343	1,548,360	81,541	1,053,719
19	Massachusetts	518	364,231	5,989,434	303,416	4,839,929	3,420	52,641
20	Michigan	906	1,827,685	30,914,254	1,079,001	18,182,577	....	....
21	Minnesota	429	1,660,716	31,684,521	1,610,957	30,758,280	....	....
22	Mississippi	823	2,094,485	33,325,829	1,730,464	26,003,473	1,692,195	25,216,356
23	Missouri	916	548,774	9,240,754	144,754	1,828,585	119,164	1,396,880
24	Montana	130	343,814	4,954,749	343,693	4,952,886	....	....
25	New Hampshire.	544	754,023	12,982,491	695,916	11,860,691	2,178	37,222
26	New Jersey	166	39,942	994,457	16,657	330,405	11,376	187,721
27	New Mexico	52	113,204	1,904,319	113,199	1,904,259	....	....
28	New York [1]	2,185	848,894	18,619,757	493,855	10,271,124	....	....
29	North Carolina	1,668	1,622,387	22,129,434	1,245,058	15,826,568	1,146,388	14,245,676
30	Ohio	987	529,087	12,565,361	9,876	169,483	3,346	64,458
31	Oklahoma	129	140,015	2,066,814	93,867	1,206,969	93,867	1,206,969
32	Oregon	644	1,635,563	22,361,575	1,630,836	22,258,653	....	....
33	Pennsylvania	2,131	1,734,729	31,251,817	1,026,014	17,933,094	33,309	579,228
34	Rhode Island	41	32,855	580,660	14,238	246,602	338	5,545
35	South Carolina	365	649,058	8,956,685	629,825	8,531,054	606,976	8,098,250
36	South Dakota	64	34,841	536,892	34,841	536,892	....	....
37	Tennessee	1,104	894,968	18,217,532	162,246	2,561,041	62,441	811,609
38	Texas	673	2,229,590	30,831,889	2,197,550	30,355,532	2,197,233	30,349,892
39	Utah	80	14,690	211,321	14,291	204,808	....	....
40	Vermont	612	373,660	6,391,482	274,363	4,767,035	341	5,844
41	Virginia	1,652	1,412,477	20,800,104	984,665	13,078,305	869,935	11,239,447
42	Washington	1,036	3,777,606	54,849,114	3,774,922	54,802,505	....	....
43	West Virginia	1,044	1,395,979	26,388,848	501,449	8,414,080	4,697	67,578
44	Wisconsin	778	2,003,279	35,008,122	1,492,422	25,920,428	....	....
45	Wyoming	73	17,479	268,421	17,479	268,421	....	....
46	All other states [2]	6	5,891	97,678	4,944	76,632	....	....

[1] These statistics were collected by the New York State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission.

detailed summary, by states: 1907.

SOFTWOODS—continued.								
Douglas fir.		White pine.		Hemlock.		Spruce.		
Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	
4,748,872	$67,047,184	4,192,708	$81,383,224	3,373,016	$52,380,032	1,726,797	$29,799,526	1
....	....	780	8,690	....	....	....	....	2
386	7,140	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
123,121	1,751,110	....	....	660	8,600	37,817	540,539	5
12,501	170,108	....	....	....	....	31,721	497,812	6
....	....	29,548	531,445	8,577	138,233	1,620	29,160	7
....	....	1,027	11,851	....	....	1,040	15,310	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	....	6,453	111,219	413	5,380	....	....	10
73,192	976,857	79,518	1,386,155	2,424	27,590	1,742	19,776	11
....	....	510	9,510	15	255	....	....	12
....	....	289	5,113	366	6,495	....	....	13
....	....	116,841	2,886,341	6,346	92,874	....	....	14
....	....	13,167	224,842	26,817	393,003	2,727	38,318	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
....	....	328,775	6,006,467	121,966	1,874,608	528,013	8,815,112	17
....	....	1,582	28,430	22,163	368,539	4,882	74,847	18
....	....	230,011	3,680,650	26,145	414,234	43,141	679,460	19
....	....	319,997	6,800,019	688,679	10,184,404	15,779	311,693	20
....	....	1,521,125	29,105,149	11,257	168,797	35,773	805,484	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
34,703	471,109	2,615	44,955	....	....	7,936	137,363	24
....	....	397,407	6,938,930	89,270	1,383,135	203,092	3,438,662	25
....	....	618	15,275	693	12,470	176	2,650	26
14,967	198,012	....	....	....	....	2,535	43,399	27
....	....	114,989	2,527,756	207,217	4,144,340	166,048	3,487,008	28
....	....	50,399	851,275	29,778	365,876	1,905	37,150	29
....	....	869	18,539	5,138	76,839	508	9,422	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
1,379,322	18,662,805	....	....	13,164	164,097	63,024	996,981	32
....	....	134,746	3,237,354	849,327	13,946,763	6,826	129,548	33
....	....	13,727	237,656	148	2,651	....	....	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
....	....	45,335	857,727	39,124	536,876	1,925	23,578	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
1,932	23,977	....	....	....	....	3,100	42,479	39
....	....	35,167	677,889	75,447	1,210,428	156,354	2,750,886	40
....	....	38,621	636,276	35,496	491,818	34,182	549,121	41
3,107,114	44,754,165	22,558	364,084	58,307	714,359	167,493	2,513,141	42
....	....	29,651	523,721	268,557	4,177,884	198,544	3,644,897	43
....	....	656,383	13,655,906	785,522	11,469,484	8,213	155,880	44
1,634	31,901	....	....	....	....	681	9,850	45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46

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[2] Includes Kansas and Nevada.

TABLE 37.—*Lumber, lath, and shingles*—

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	SOFTWOODS—continued.					
		Western pine.		Cypress.		Redwood.	
		Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.
1	United States	1,527,195	$23,933,183	757,639	$16,758,482	569,450	$10,081,645
2	Alabama			3,277	67,267		
3	Arizona	71,748	1,037,357				
4	Arkansas			38,086	687,151		
5	California	405,610	7,424,634			569,450	10,081,645
6	Colorado	89,354	1,275,275				
7	Connecticut						
8	Delaware						
9	Florida			66,398	1,553,464		
10	Georgia			23,431	472,275		
11	Idaho	258,175	3,886,792				
12	Illinois			3,089	62,860		
13	Indiana			368	7,652		
14	Iowa						
15	Kentucky			2,296	43,857		
16	Louisiana			509,665	11,734,044		
17	Maine						
18	Maryland			1,175	22,825		
19	Massachusetts						
20	Michigan						
21	Minnesota						
22	Mississippi			38,269	787,117		
23	Missouri			25,590	431,705		
24	Montana	164,746	2,458,273				
25	New Hampshire						
26	New Jersey						
27	New Mexico	95,697	1,662,848				
28	New York						
29	North Carolina			11,275	215,635		
30	Ohio						
31	Oklahoma						
32	Oregon	133,837	1,834,577				
33	Pennsylvania						
34	Rhode Island						
35	South Carolina			22,849	432,804		
36	South Dakota	34,841	536,892				
37	Tennessee			8,123	172,004		
38	Texas			317	5,640		
39	Utah	7,951	122,045				
40	Vermont						
41	Virginia			3,431	62,182		
42	Washington	245,128	3,391,188				
43	West Virginia						
44	Wisconsin						
45	Wyoming	15,164	226,670				
46	All other states	4,944	76,632				

detailed summary, by states: 1907—Continued.

SOFTWOODS—continued.								
Cedar.		Larch.		White fir.		Sugar pine.		
Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	
251,002	$4,805,123	211,076	$2,759,214	146,508	$2,262,970	115,005	$2,281,830	1
20	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
16,923	225,939	....	....	83,529	1,334,469	108,747	2,181,014	5
....	....	....	....	536	7,526	....	....	6
180	7,365	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
85	2,247	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
8,000	355,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
17,087	185,477	56,191	739,266	23,038	355,049	....	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
242	6,450	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
13,739	251,133	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
151	3,912	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
16,911	263,801	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
2,713	44,875	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
10	135	107,684	1,436,836	25,999	404,215	....	....	24
152	2,300	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
3,794	112,289	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
5,313	110,956	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
15	225	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
22,535	325,949	6,968	107,827	5,728	65,601	6,258	100,816	32
1,651	37,361	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
25	750	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
5,298	159,247	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
....	....	....	....	1,308	16,307	....	....	39
923	17,693	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
3,000	99,461	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
127,719	2,510,480	40,233	475,285	6,370	79,803	....	....	42
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
4,516	81,578	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46

TABLE 37.—*Lumber, lath, and shingles*—

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	SOFTWOODS—continued.				HARDWOODS.	
		Tamarack.		Balsam fir.		Total.	
		Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.
1	United States	113,433	$1,781,947	[1] 53,339	$861,747	9,254,929	$185,185,665
2	Alabama					104,106	2,140,299
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas					701,285	13,449,169
5	California					86	2,000
6	Colorado					127	1,817
7	Connecticut			3	36	99,406	1,900,862
8	Delaware					8,289	172,422
9	Florida					2,770	94,226
10	Georgia					68,248	1,351,291
11	Idaho					2,421	29,364
12	Illinois					137,703	2,854,369
13	Indiana					503,767	12,458,814
14	Iowa					21,084	445,479
15	Kentucky					854,908	18,398,303
16	Louisiana					116,542	2,501,318
17	Maine			35,005	540,814	72,620	1,470,620
18	Maryland					102,443	1,881,309
19	Massachusetts			548	9,032	60,815	1,149,505
20	Michigan	35,556	590,392	2,079	32,268	748,684	12,731,677
21	Minnesota	40,089	633,975			49,759	926,241
22	Mississippi					364,021	7,322,356
23	Missouri					404,020	7,412,169
24	Montana					121	1,863
25	New Hampshire			3,817	60,442	58,107	1,121,800
26	New Jersey					23,285	664,052
27	New Mexico					5	60
28	New York			5,601	112,020	355,039	8,348,633
29	North Carolina					377,329	6,302,866
30	Ohio					519,211	12,395,878
31	Oklahoma					46,148	859,845
32	Oregon					4,727	102,922
33	Pennsylvania			155	2,840	708,715	13,318,723
34	Rhode Island					18,617	334,058
35	South Carolina					19,233	425,631
36	South Dakota						
37	Tennessee					732,722	15,656,491
38	Texas					32,040	476,357
39	Utah					399	6,513
40	Vermont			6,131	104,295	99,297	1,624,447
41	Virginia					427,812	7,721,799
42	Washington					2,684	46,609
43	West Virginia					894,530	17,974,768
44	Wisconsin	37,788	557,580			510,857	9,087,694
45	Wyoming						
46	All other states					947	21,046

[1] Includes a small quantity of softwoods in New York not separately reported.

tailed summary, by states: 1907—Continued.

HARDWOODS—continued.								
Oak.		Maple.		Yellow poplar.		Red gum.		
Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	
3,718,760	$78,961,127	939,073	$15,815,944	862,849	$21,492,898	689,200	$9,718,879	1
52,848	1,155,787	....	....	18,436	396,972	8,797	123,523	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
304,911	6,690,581	1,632	24,469	2,760	63,898	238,921	3,230,250	4
36	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
27,497	641,693	3,214	49,428	....	....	....	....	7
7,027	150,581	267	4,590	50	500	310	3,830	8
147	5,265	....	....	614	16,938	93	1,370	9
37,207	742,483	24	265	20,861	428,960	3,068	45,103	10
....	....	20	360	....	....	....	....	11
71,116	1,513,301	4,159	65,578	1,622	38,642	19,370	283,143	12
226,133	6,479,135	30,543	558,694	28,010	908,222	22,999	356,776	13
7,133	188,599	2,551	51,572	....	....	....	....	14
456,723	9,035,682	7,551	106,032	205,671	5,240,177	36,431	518,210	15
38,402	772,336	....	....	2,060	62,125	16,733	258,607	16
12,402	274,199	4,445	82,242	....	....	....	....	17
55,560	1,118,455	13,058	185,708	3,946	86,598	1,692	22,126	18
15,949	339,079	5,987	122,485	....	....	....	....	19
25,121	664,311	451,106	7,256,743	....	....	....	....	20
11,130	277,693	1,831	33,916	....	....	....	....	21
109,053	2,818,701	38	521	13,931	394,040	125,426	1,816,023	22
231,627	4,363,355	5,118	71,572	2,276	50,441	96,309	1,284,901	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
17,633	450,683	9,120	138,399	....	....	....	....	25
11,318	357,888	711	17,501	177	4,015	140	3,000	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
55,723	1,671,690	92,695	2,317,375	....	....	....	....	28
193,139	3,164,206	2,544	33,179	73,799	1,445,241	18,929	242,497	29
271,088	6,260,591	28,283	520,968	74,757	2,311,870	1,865	33,984	30
19,620	381,688	50	900	....	....	2,122	25,142	31
1,063	32,955	1,185	21,513	....	....	....	....	32
315,661	6,616,788	105,526	1,680,282	9,275	226,140	293	4,847	33
4,594	90,324	488	6,580	....	....	....	....	34
5,536	118,352	26	351	4,510	88,575	3,839	61,170	35
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
356,339	7,796,488	5,397	78,101	137,933	3,320,340	68,634	1,101,940	37
16,911	244,744	....	....	....	....	6,467	67,330	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
7,136	143,678	27,184	438,211	....	....	....	....	40
251,911	4,448,535	969	13,725	84,784	1,811,118	14,050	190,618	41
48	2,400	608	16,205	....	....	....	....	42
466,602	9,071,536	39,191	578,388	177,377	4,598,086	2,712	44,489	43
33,906	867,649	93,532	1,339,491	....	....	....	....	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
510	9,196	20	600	....	....	....	....	46

TABLE 37.—*Lumber, lath, and shingles*

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	HARDWOODS—continued.					
		Chestnut.		Beech.		Birch.	
		Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.
1	United States	653,239	$11,130,547	430,005	$6,147,205	387,614	$6,732,39
2	Alabama	481	8,282				
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas			10	100		
5	California						
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut	58,673	1,019,061	1,529	21,773	1,771	25,28
8	Delaware	318	6,713	271	4,740		
9	Florida						
10	Georgia	2,882	54,710	85	1,029		
11	Idaho						
12	Illinois	63	1,160	2,488	30,152	107	1,80
13	Indiana	1,955	42,572	79,395	1,156,815	450	8,95
14	Iowa					[illegible],356	24,52
15	Kentucky	42,843	725,919	30,579	384,348	294	4,95
16	Louisiana						
17	Maine	182	2,990	5,540	88,531	40,729	841,14
18	Maryland	23,119	346,157	534	7,238	326	4,64
19	Massachusetts	27,425	497,913	3,905	52,629	3,303	47,99
20	Michigan			89,206	1,229,809	57,662	982,87
21	Minnesota					7,146	116,82
22	Mississippi	490	10,250	850	9,200		
23	Missouri			978	12,759	8	108
24	Montana						
25	New Hampshire	5,676	111,023	6,516	92,525	13,355	208,11
26	New Jersey	8,829	215,140	224	4,894	94	1,877
27	New Mexico						
28	New York	28,033	532,627	48,384	822,528	42,162	969,72
29	North Carolina	57,332	914,595	2	36	227	3,08
30	Ohio	12,989	232,525	35,953	571,967	5	99
31	Oklahoma						
32	Oregon						
33	Pennsylvania	126,910	2,165,013	72,648	960,297	24,800	443,0
34	Rhode Island	12,388	210,822	26	312	164	2,2
35	South Carolina	100	1,700				
36	South Dakota						
37	Tennessee	72,190	1,233,975	7,641	126,977	457	6,887
38	Texas						
39	Utah						
40	Vermont	1,058	17,918	13,839	195,158	31,904	507,217
41	Virginia	51,149	828,955	369	4,635	72	1,06
42	Washington						
43	West Virginia	118,154	1,950,527	27,210	345,524	5,913	94,744
44	Wisconsin			1,823	24,229	155,309	2,435,2
45	Wyoming						
46	All other states						

detailed summary, by states: 1907—Continued.

HARDWOODS—continued.								
Basswood.		Cottonwood.		Elm.		Ash.		
Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	
381,088	$7,633,585	293,161	$5,400,529	260,579	$4,808,068	252,040	$6,303,551	1
336	6,290	1,143	20,200	156	2,358	3,366	83,146	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
60	1,026	76,972	1,497,889	11,925	159,533	23,801	602,422	4
....	....	50	1,500	....	....	....	....	5
....	....	127	1,817	....	....	....	....	6
1,002	18,281	70	1,326	257	4,389	1,884	42,075	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	7	150	8
....	....	845	13,515	....	....	370	12,260	9
125	1,585	346	5,213	93	1,252	1,320	30,121	10
....	....	2,401	29,004	....	....	....	....	11
647	12,774	5,337	96,432	12,585	195,377	1,869	43,012	12
8,295	184,733	2,714	53,664	37,984	707,605	19,359	578,315	13
2,572	49,814	2,482	40,058	4,158	70,662	422	10,600	14
8,609	160,897	2,622	57,224	5,277	74,871	10,405	238,625	15
58	1,200	31,741	599,009	696	10,711	7,586	208,115	16
3,349	61,482	532	10,034	513	7,981	4,912	101,619	17
608	10,392	194	3,694	190	2,953	1,044	29,370	18
1,030	18,136	....	....	281	4,129	2,032	47,183	19
60,859	1,236,327	2,516	40,724	33,797	685,279	27,281	582,564	20
15,365	272,316	4,608	68,605	6,192	96,035	3,487	60,852	21
70	1,575	89,145	1,588,892	2,692	39,053	9,387	277,258	22
594	8,544	12,807	233,200	17,215	241,414	10,067	322,903	23
....	....	121	1,863	....	....	....	....	24
2,444	42,695	207	3,890	447	6,451	2,648	66,606	25
37	871	....	....	102	2,685	184	6,081	26
....	....	5	60	....	....	....	....	27
39,564	949,536	2,517	45,306	25,427	610,248	16,175	291,150	28
5,079	90,120	195	2,430	70	1,155	4,834	113,039	29
14,480	299,680	1,355	27,480	27,970	547,905	22,501	692,392	30
....	....	20,183	351,068	1,043	16,422	893	23,008	31
....	....	1,636	31,552	....	....	778	15,702	32
18,835	380,374	....	....	5,796	92,600	12,568	307,926	33
105	1,465	....	....	57	691	545	15,333	34
....	....	2,089	41,670	8	155	2,934	109,653	35
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
8,463	151,187	17,689	368,300	5,727	79,216	19,099	516,609	37
....	....	4,856	82,240	478	5,178	2,960	68,948	38
....	....	399	6,513	....	....	....	....	39
10,276	177,409	1,240	18,236	1,387	21,513	5,152	102,855	40
3,384	64,809	691	12,595	151	1,792	3,267	71,007	41
....	....	1,689	18,529	....	....	289	8,725	42
26,904	527,331	509	8,459	458	12,316	9,003	235,020	43
147,938	2,902,736	963	15,288	57,397	1,105,309	19,571	388,107	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
....	....	165	3,050	50	830	40	800	46

Table 37.—*Lumber, lath, and shingles—*

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	HARDWOODS—continued.					
		Hickory.		Tupelo.		Sycamore.	
		Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.
1	United States.	203,211	$5.994,486	68,842	$997,096	46,044	$671,241
2	Alabama	2,810	67,982	15,446	271,204		
3	Arizona						
4	Arkansas	30,446	1,045,427	3,042	40,100	5,570	72,987
5	California						
6	Colorado						
7	Connecticut	3,428	75,729			20	400
8	Delaware	39	1,318				
9	Florida	684	44,625	17	253		
10	Georgia	1,067	21,188	1,140	18,857		
11	Idaho						
12	Illinois	8,171	261,714			5,822	88,767
13	Indiana	24,392	773,837			11,129	185,957
14	Iowa	41	1,740				
15	Kentucky	28,458	780,958			7,025	92,275
16	Louisiana	1,218	37,095	14,748	226,582	32	352
17	Maine	16	400				
18	Maryland	1,974	60,458			30	540
19	Massachusetts	701	15,146				
20	Michigan	227	5,590			68	1,070
21	Minnesota						
22	Mississippi	7,986	293,743	4,173	64,850	20	200
23	Missouri	10,474	367,678	1,948	23,035	7,507	93,280
24	Montana						
25	New Hampshire	61	1,418				
26	New Jersey	1,384	47,365				
27	New Mexico						
28	New York	2,353	68,237				
29	North Carolina	2,813	62,118	16,664	200,989	11	174
30	Ohio	18,559	554,097			3,291	55,682
31	Oklahoma	1,072	22,999			300	4,163
32	Oregon						
33	Pennsylvania	13,689	345,685			39	661
34	Rhode Island	250	6,311				
35	South Carolina	84	2,695	100	1,250	5	40
36	South Dakota						
37	Tennessee	22,869	620,576			3,999	58,774
38	Texas	276	6,405	65	740		
39	Utah						
40	Vermont	63	1,107				
41	Virginia	3,644	77,961	11,499	149,236	360	4,155
42	Washington						
43	West Virginia	13,895	320,864			816	11,764
44	Wisconsin	1	40				
45	Wyoming						
46	All other states	66	1,980				

detailed summary, by states: 1907—Continued.

HARDWOODS—continued.				LATH.		SHINGLES.		
Walnut.		All other.						
Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Quantity (M feet B. M.).	Value.	Thousands.	Value.	Thousands.	Value.	
41,490	$1,796,756	27,734	$1,581,359	3,663,602	$10,342,705	11,824,475	$30,111,337	1
12	430	275	4,125	39,948	85,567	147,641	406,510	2
....	....	....	....	13,845	38,010	....	....	3
58	2,180	1,177	18,307	71,163	178,760	186,163	520,575	4
....	....	....	....	18,035	40,724	762,178	1,528,279	5
....	....	....	....	8,056	28,103	725	2,281	6
25	750	36	676	215	1,029	3,528	11,536	7
....	....	....	....	965	3,368	535	3,415	8
....	....	....	....	41,449	112,342	186,844	585,803	9
5	225	25	300	66,674	173,865	194,263	507,420	10
....	....	....	....	45,763	127,202	63,678	156,990	11
4,335	222,308	12	208	1,597	5,288	200	500	12
9,975	447,592	434	16,947	3,249	12,247	2,327	8,535	13
108	3,960	261	3,950	22,439	86,807	11,754	42,028	14
4,893	183,914	7,527	794,218	36,589	108,267	24,053	56,248	15
....	....	3,268	325,186	281,495	842,300	812,587	2,292,506	16
....	....	....	....	294,558	772,676	401,759	980,708	17
10	454	158	2,525	16,043	51,956	5,467	22,087	18
15	440	187	4,370	8,573	22,973	12,168	34,437	19
25	1,070	816	45,315	268,287	872,119	855,749	2,464,738	20
....	....	....	....	497,628	1,590,163	51,540	115,673	21
10	500	750	7,550	74,156	167,615	51,906	120,583	22
6,998	337,972	94	1,007	14,179	31,911	48,651	110,343	23
....	....	....	....	31,826	91,660	4,069	8,371	24
....	....	....	....	94,482	248,032	19,346	44,751	25
6	270	79	2,465	10,345	42,601	26,990	150,470	26
....	....	....	....	19,778	82,758	7,724	26,212	27
....	....	2,006	70,210	81,187	235,442	65,554	196,662	28
114	4,303	1,577	25,698	51,040	118,921	129,101	425,682	29
6,003	282,749	112	3,898	16,395	64,383	953	3,373	30
807	33,260	58	1,195	72	164	1,130	3,040	31
....	....	65	1,200	134,048	262,434	206,766	476,925	32
269	10,494	2,406	84,607	245,482	809,587	108,910	405,878	33
....	....	....	....	2	8	829	2,318	34
....	....	2	20	21,697	55,821	43,767	156,455	35
....	....	....	....	2,970	12,844	210	535	36
4,996	172,965	1,289	24,156	37,967	103,576	8,609	23,854	37
16	640	11	132	58,259	136,428	95,753	206,810	38
....	....	....	....	338	1,791	1,370	4,360	39
15	255	43	890	14,784	48,509	19,184	49,853	40
660	23,018	852	18,590	79,764	225,822	21,300	110,581	41
....	....	50	750	430,791	862,393	6,886,542	16,938,625	42
1,626	52,916	4,160	122,804	142,595	458,694	3,323	11,674	43
413	9,501	4	60	364,180	1,124,565	348,170	890,423	44
....	....	....	....	694	2,980	1,159	3,290	45
96	4,590	....	....	....	....	....	....	46

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